



Connery receives last minute make-up touches as he relaxes in the shadows of Petra wells

Fighting the bad guys in Petra alleys

PETRA (Star) - Indiana Jones' latest crusade against evil powers will partly take place in the ancient Nabatean city-state of Petra in the southern desert of Jordan. Indeed, the otherwise quiet alleys of the 2000-year-old rose-red city, witnessed unusual bustle last week when Hollywood's famous director Steven Spielberg set up shop before the Treasury in the heart of Petra.

"Lights, camera and action" were echoed in mid-summer's heat as Harrison Ford (Indiana Jones) and co-star Sean Connery fought the bad guys on horseback and raced in the narrow and serpentine-like alley of Siq.

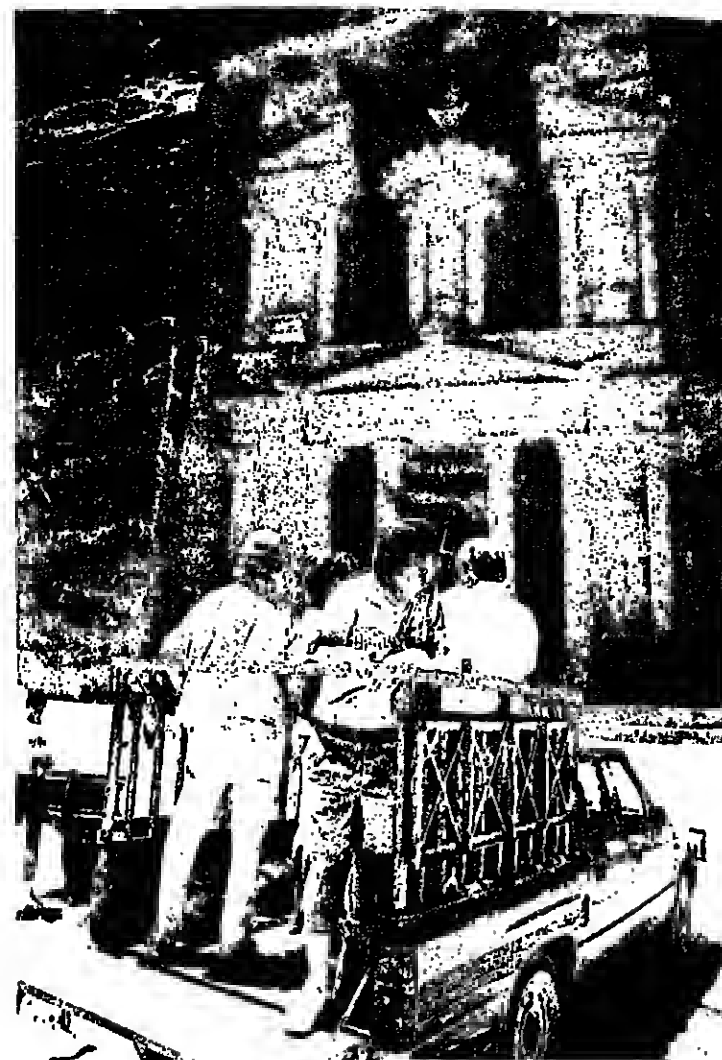
The shooting of the Petra scenes, in this third series of Indiana Jones' adventures, took place last week. The film stars and crew

were flown in from London on a chartered plane to Aqaba, from where they moved to filming location in Petra.

Jordanian photographer Zohrab was also on the set and he took these exclusive pictures, the first of the movie, which is expected to be released in 1989.



Indiana Jones, the archeology professor, before an archeological masterpiece



Spielberg and assistants on top of a make-shift Toyota mobile camera crane for a shot



Ford relaxing in Petra Forum Hotel



Connery and an Arab version of James Bond

18 AUGUST 1988



Price: Jordan 150 fils Saudi Arabia & Qatar 3 riyals UAE 3 dirhams Kuwait & Bahrain 250 fils Syria & Lebanon 3 pounds

مكتبة من الأصل

Announcement for Investment

From

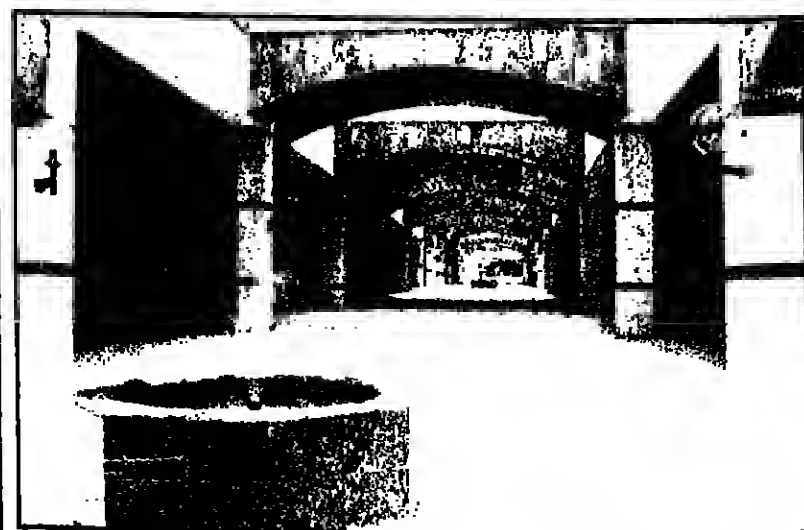
Amman Development Corporation In King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein

Complex & Public Park Project

The Amman Development Corporation is pleased to announce to the public the completion of the works at the King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Complex and Public Park Project, and the availability of many excellent opportunities for doing business at this unique complex especially after it has been decided to establish within its premises a cultural and recreational centre which is the first of its kind in the Middle East and that consists of Luna Park (1), Luna Park (2) and an aquarium in the Grotto, which will constitute as a whole, the most suitable and ideal place for families, individuals and students to have nice and happy times within its premises and especially the landscaped public park.

The rentable elements include the following:

- 1) 62 nos. commercial shops. 2) The kiosk with the terrace (may be used for many purposes).
- 3) The restaurant with the terrace (may be used for many purposes). 4) The supermarket (may be used for many purposes).
- 5) The kindergarten (may be used for many purposes). 6) The petrol station.
- 7) The car wash. 8) The amphitheatres. 9) The coffee shops on the roof and along pavements.
- 10) The parking lots.



Those who wish to rent one element or more are welcome to visit and inspect the site, and submit written applications within the next ten days to the Corporation at the Shabsough and Commercial Complex, 8th floor. Applicants are requested to mention in their applications the elements they intend to rent, the annual rent and keymoney which in their opinion they believe are suitable. All applications must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of both the annual rent and the key-money. The Corporation offers a special welcome to artisans and those involved in traditional vocational activities.

For further information please contact:
Amman Development Corporation
P.O. Box 926621
Tel. 629471, 629482
Tlx. 22133 A.D.C. JO.

Sami Al-Rashid
Director General

Theatre

A cultivated art that we lack

By Vanessa Botrouni
Special to The Star

THERE ARE no documented details of theatrical activities during the numerous occupations of Jordan, but the remains of Roman amphitheatres in Amman, Jerash, Um Qais, and other regions testify to an active theatrical past. Unfortunately there is no historical or cultural continuity as each invading army subjugated the area in its own culture during its occupation and left with it on its departure. The advent of Islam rich with literary

theatre movement.

A theatre movement launched by Nabil Sawalha and other graduates from theatre institutions abroad in the 1960s performed translations of theatre classics which introduced to audiences and artists the richness of the theatrical form. In theory, this should have been taken up by local writers, directors and actors and developed into a significant, relevant and indigenous theatre movement. But it did not fulfil its potential owing to a lack of government

support and film media, the television made here is divorced from any literary and cultural heritage.

Commercial entertainment

Although all cultures grow and benefit from cultural exchange and gain little from cultural isolation, much of the foreign material flooding the market is a commercial and often low-grade entertainment which does little to enrich the culture.

Since the 1960s, Arab theatre and television have been crowded by a younger generation who studied in Arab universities modelling their art and ideas after Egyptian film stars and directors. In consequence, individual theatre attempts have either been commercial or unrealistic, usually a series of gags assembled to look like a play.

When they were serious, however, they presented social problems peculiar to Egyptian society and therefore alien to the Jordanian one.

Continued on page 5



Not many children are encouraged to develop their talents

Active school productions exist only in private institutions

traditions in the spoken arts and poetry but prohibitive to personal representation did not encourage the growth of theatre until the present century and the only links to theatre activities in recent times can be traced to the peripatetic storytellers who wandered the countryside re-

counting melodramatic tales to village audiences and shadow theatre. This was a popular art form amongst the bedouin tribes which, along with dancing, story telling, and poetry-reading, formed the bulk of the evening's entertainment in front of the evening bonfire.

In an interview with The Star, actor, director Nabil Sawalha cites three major reasons why the Arabs have developed no significant theatre movement in this century. He says that the culture of the Arab (leaning towards individual authoritarianism) favoured the poet over group dramatists; the past with the cultural domination of Islam discouraged personification and hence theatrical performance;

and lastly whilst the theatre movement was flowering in the West, the Arab nation was under an occupying force and was a defeated people both politically and culturally.

Since the beginning of this century, theatre development has come piecemeal and not as part of any constructive long term planning. At the turn of the century, school theatre was initiated by imaginative and enthusiastic priests or teachers and usually took the form of religious patriotic plays to celebrate the new independence. Visiting Egyptian groups aroused interest in the theatre during the 1920s, and amateur dramatic societies performing in local theatres began to emerge in the 1940s. In the 1950s, the British Army established the Amman Dramatic Society which, along with a rise in local theatre activity in schools and clubs, encouraged some Jordanians to take up acting seriously.

Unfortunately, the new theatre awareness concurred with the emergence of the new television media, which, along with the lucrative Arab film industry, stifled the growth of any theatre movement.

support. Soon, members of the group drifted into children's theatre which is received with more enthusiasm, and television production attractive for its more lucrative markets in the Arab world.

Mr Sawalha now sees little hope for the theatre with Arab audiences having been turned into 'unthinking video watchers' and the past lack of government support and interest and absence of long term planning. One could question whether Jordan has a need for a theatre at all when theatre tradition does not figure in its cultural heritage and theatre as an art form that could be viewed as yet another Western influence.

Globally, however, theatre is a vital and integral part of civilized

Hope lies with children's theatre

and civilizing cultures, used not only for entertainment and educational purposes but as a binding element in a nation's cultural identity.

Theatre, in the words of Mr Sawalha, is the presentation of life situations in a concentrated and intelligent form, a mirror of individual and social behaviour which can then lead to reflection, reassessment and self-improvement. It is an art form of discussion and any such forum, Mr Sawalha believes, is badly required by the Arabs. Arab society is already awash in a corrupted form of theatre, i.e. the television play or situation comedy.

Unlike the West, where actors and writers steeped in theatre tradition often feed the televi-

It's Here! THE ORIGINAL

Laci Le Beau®



Super Dieters Tea

A Low Calorie Food

Distributors: George & Sami Khoury Trade Co. Tel. 785672/786951
Available at the following Pharmacies: Habayeb, Lubna, Yakoub and Dajani Shmeilani and at Supermarkets.

مركزنا في الأصل



Sudanese Red Crescent workers deliver aid material in a village near Khartoum

A Sudanese boy walks along a defensive sand-wall built by villagers to combat the rising waters of The Nile

73 killed, about two million made homeless

Sudan faces worst floods in memory

By Aymen Al-Sefedi
with
Agency dispatches

THE ARAB ministers of Health Council were supposed to convene on Wednesday, 17 August, to discuss means of extending help to the flood-stricken Sudan, but it did not. Reasons: it did not secure a quorum! But the relentless Nile would not keep its waters within its banks until the Arab world helped Sudan prepare itself to face the worst floods it has had this century. And Jordan would not await "collective Arab action" to send its relief supplies and medical teams to a sister country that has had enough trouble to deal with even before the Blue and White Niles joined forces with desert locusts to render about two millions of its people homeless.

The catastrophes started on 4.5 August when the worst torrential rainfall within living memory hit Sudan, and raised the Nile to its highest-ever level. The level of the Blue Nile has reached more than 16.6 metres, breaking its 1948 record — when a similar disaster struck the country.

The Sudanese government is in no position to deal with new hardships. It has already been shouldering more responsibilities than it can try to improve the living conditions of hideous camps which are swelled by drought, and by the influx from the civil war in the south.

With the national resources so meagre, a transport system that is often not working, and a power supply that is usually out of action, Sudan could not do much to see itself out of the disaster.

Trivial were the results of the efforts to counter the devastating waters of the Nile that inundated huge parts of lands both residential and agricultural.

Reuters reported that this city of Karima, 350 kilometres north-

west of Khartoum, was completely under water. It said floods swept away entire neighbourhoods in the rich farmland region, causing tremendous damage to crops and homes.

Riverside residents of Wed Medeni, Sudan's second largest city, were urged to leave as the

elms could not prevent the waters from washing out thousands of houses in the cities, and sheltering the mud homes of villages.

And to add to the burden, at least 40 swarms of desert locusts from West Africa and

It. Some reports say this happened because the transport system was almost paralyzed, and because the floods hempered people from reaching the stricken areas. But not all the reports were true, according to Sadeq Al-Mahdi, who made a blistering attack on foreign na-

tions, and organizations to provide Sudan with help and relief materials to see Sudan out of the now two-week old natural catastrophe.

Jordan's aid

With directives from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, President of the National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudan, Jordan has taken immediate action to help the Sudanese people in its crisis.

The first shipment of relief supplies left Amman for Khartoum Sunday. The plane, which was financed by Prince Hassan, carried Jordanian medical teams, resuscitators, medicines, food, construction materials, and power generators to be used in hospitals. Undersecretary of the Ministry of Awqaf, Dr Abdul Salam Al-Abbadi has called on all Jordanian citizens and companies to present their donations to the committee, which will in turn channel them to Sudan.

Dr Abbadi said that during the last three years, Jordan had sent numerous medical teams to the Sudan, and established there a number of rehabilitation projects, which in many cases, involved the building of infrastructure services in many Sudanese cities.

The Jordanian public, on the other hand, have positively responded to the call of the committee, and aid material, according to Dr Abbadi, is being continuously received by the committee.

"Standing by Sudan in its crisis is a blessed duty that reflects Jordan's principles in dealing with its brethren countries," Dr Abbadi said, adding that any contribution, no matter how trivial, would render more successful the efforts to help the Sudan in which epidemics have spread, and are threatening to kill so many people.



A scarce moment of happiness — a Sudanese woman smiles after receiving a blanket. She has been made homeless by the floods

Ethiopia invaded the Sudan, and attacked the crops.

Obviously, Sudan needed help to battle the much as possible the damage caused by the floods. The aid it received, however, was, according to the Sudanese Prime Minister, Al-Sadeq Al-Mahdi, a "drop in an ocean."

Sudan needed more. Relief supplies from friendly countries, and "charitable" organizations were sent to the country. They included tents, food, medicine, and medical teams. But aid did not reach all those who needed

dia coverage of the disaster, in indirect reference to reports that foreign aid was channelled to places where it was not mostly needed.

The Sudanese government thus imposed a strict censorship on all films and reports going out of the country. It ordered that no pictures should be taken, nor interviews conducted, in the absence of representatives of the Ministry of Information. Meanwhile, United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has appealed to all world

Performing arts remain a neglected area

Continued from page 3

No newcomers

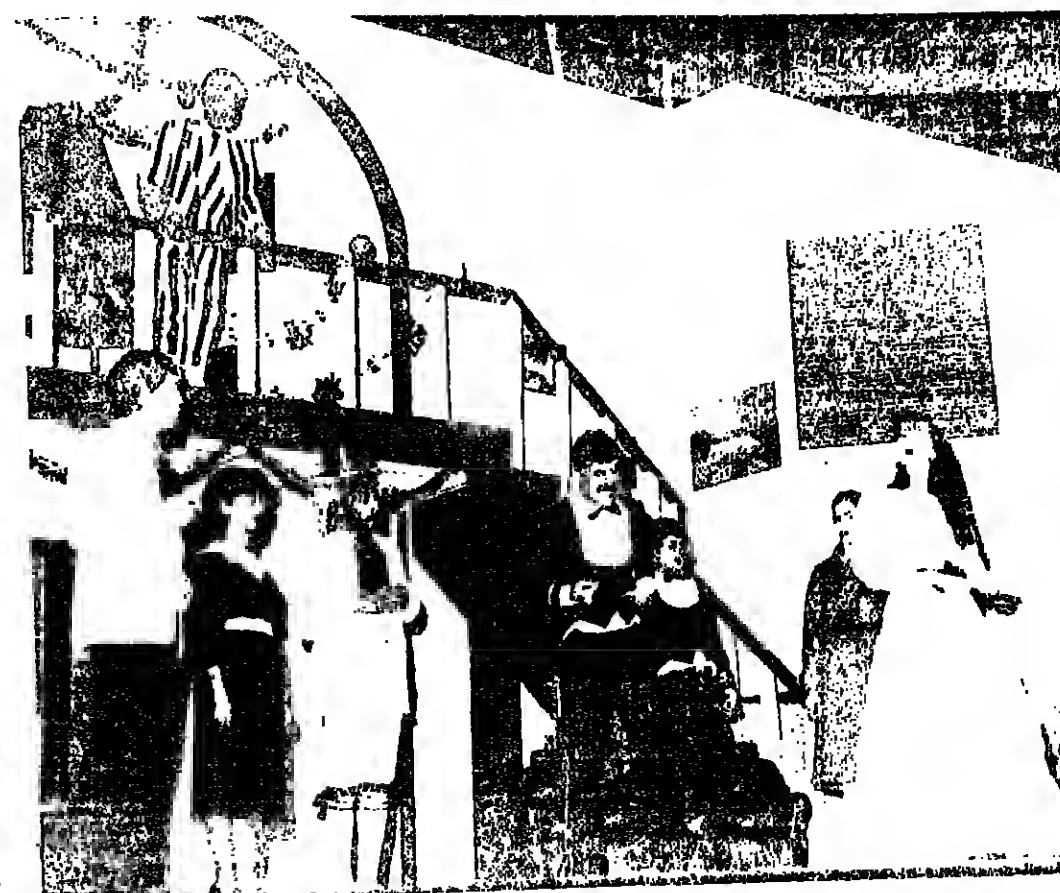
Active theatres, like the government-supported theatre of Jabel Al-Walid, are administered by theatre directors and do not act as a catalyst to any newcomers who may be considered a threat. Television stars such as Suhair Rumi who have tried to establish their own comedy theatres on cinemas stages have failed miserably. As audiences have not the habit of theatre-going in school or in adult life, the downtown area of villages whose communities in the past have shown a mass interest in live entertainment, no community theatre has been started, or a programme of long considered. Of course, one of these could be successfully achieved without government subsidization.

Grounds for optimism

With the establishment of a Ministry of Culture seven years ago, there are some grounds for optimism. Culture at least has been recognized as important enough to warrant its ministry — an improvement on the last two decades when it was attached to other ministries such as that of youth, antiquities, information and tourism. It indicated a lack of concern for the social structure.

Culture, "the total of the intellectual, spiritual, and artistic values which constitute the social basis of social action," is a broad area in which the performing arts can take only a small part. The Ministry's aim is to merge Islamic and modern values into an harmonious fabric to revitalize the national heritage in science, art and literature.

With such a vast ground to cover, the emphasis has been on



Theatrical productions are rarely supported by the government

Early theatre fails to fulfil its potential owing to lack of government support

Effecting its policy through the printed word. In a short period, it has printed numerous books on line art, poetry, theatre history, folklore and generalised culture. The Ministry, for administrative purposes, is divided into four departments each with its own budget and general director. The four sections are comprised of the Department of Antiquities, the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, the Ministry, and the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC).

The RCC

The RCC, originally conceived as a civilizational complex on the Western model with theatres, restaurants and exhibition halls, could have provided a

spawning ground for a national theatre and a training and support centre for local groups as well as a venue for visiting Arab and Western theatres.

In reality, it has deteriorated into a theatre for rent and auditors from an identity crisis. With its opening delayed till the 1980 Arab Summit, it has been associated primarily with conferences. Although not originally designed specifically as a conference hall, it has provided the government with the much needed facilities of a conference space.

The new Ministry has so far no plans on rethinking the functions of the RCC which will continue as a well-kept but

underused building.

Future projects

A government-subsidized theatre continues in the Jabel Al-Walid theatre as it has done since the formation of the Department of Culture and Art in the 1980s. Producing nine to 12 plays a year, its output and technical facilities have not developed beyond the original format. The performing arts continue to be a neglected area. Although a national folk group is planned for the beginning of 1985, no national theatre or national children's theatre is given any consideration and any training

RCC will continue to be a well-kept, underused building

in music, dance and drama is left largely to private individuals. Culture is distributed chiefly through reviews, circulations, books and in enriching libraries; in keeping, in fact, with Islamic tradition.

The Ministry's main projects for the future are a national library, a national publishing house and a national conference on culture.

The prospect for the development of the performing arts in the country is very bleak and any hope that there may be lies with school and children's theatres. The Children's theatre, according to Mr Sewelha, is still in its infancy but is very much alive, attracting many writers and directors into its orbit.

The Haya Arts Centre is a well-established children's centre that produces local and international children plays and puppet shows. Still, theatre and the arts are not part of the school curriculum and any active school theatre exists only in the private and more affluent schools in the country.

It there is ever going to be a significant theatre movement, Mr Sewelha believes that the Ministry should have a policy of encouraging theatre at the roots in schools, in community centres, and clubs, in villages and towns countrywide, in television showing the theatre medium, in forming a national theatre group as an example of good theatre quality both technically and artistically, and should establish a system of awarding prizes for writing.

Now it's the brain's turn

himself at the top of the field, and is the Honorary President of the World Federation of Neurosurgeons, as well as being a world authority on peripheral nerve surgery.

Hudson, who runs the biggest centres of neurosurgery in North America, said although the field was young, relatively speaking, it had made great leaps forward.

He said if dealt with head injuries of varying degrees of seriousness, brain tumours, congenital injuries and diseases, congenital and degenerative conditions. It also involved a group of vascular conditions such as strokes, peripheral nerve problems, such as the case of a young man accidentally shot in the shoulder.

Hudson, who operated on him, said it would take one year for him to regain the use of his arm after surgery, and with the aid of physiotherapy.

"The difference between good

and bad results of neurosurgery is very small," Hudson told The Star. "A skilled surgeon is important, but what is not obvious is that a skilled anaesthetist is as important for good results."

He said the post-operative care given to neurological patients makes all the difference, and that is why, along with the surgeon and anaesthetist, properly trained nurses and physiotherapists are essential. They help monitor the patients in case of complications, and then complete their rehabilitation.

To make this team operative in Jordan, the University of Toronto is co-operating with the Palestinian Hospital in a one million Canadian dollar aid project, with the money to be spent mainly on the training of the nursing and physiotherapy team working with patients.

This type of treatment not only requires skill, but special equipment and certain types of

antibiotics as well as proper anaesthesia. It has become essential with the development of imaging machines and microscopes. Some of this equipment will also be made available to the hospital through the programme.

Canada has provided a lot of aid to this country, but this time the assistance is not official, that is, country-to-country, but is private and direct. Through the university's and Dr Hudson's interest, the money was made available for the training programme from the Canadian Neurosciences Society, whose endowment fund should yield proceeds to help pay for needy patients.

Dr Hudson made clear the funds had not come from CIDA's allotment to Jordan, but had been provided to the University itself.

He was here, he said, to get first-hand experience of what was happening at the hospital, where he also operated himself. He also held meetings with Jordanian health officials, doctors and surgeons, who all agreed that this kind of assistance his university was providing was required in Jordan. What they did not agree about, he said, was where to provide it, but they did admit that a private hospital was a good start.

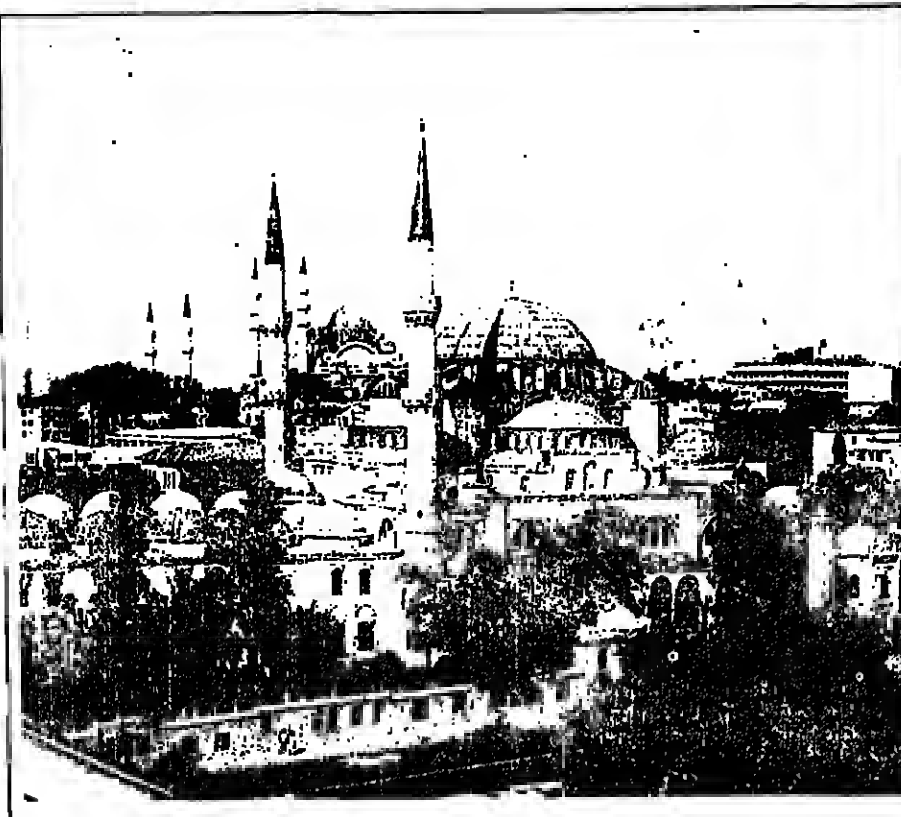
"What we would like to see is the establishment of a very high quality centre to be a resource both for Jordan and for the Middle East," he said. "That is my dream."

And it has been Khouli's dream, also. He trained rigorously under Hudson before returning to work here, and has established the Jordan Neurosciences Society, whose endowment fund should yield proceeds to help pay for needy patients.

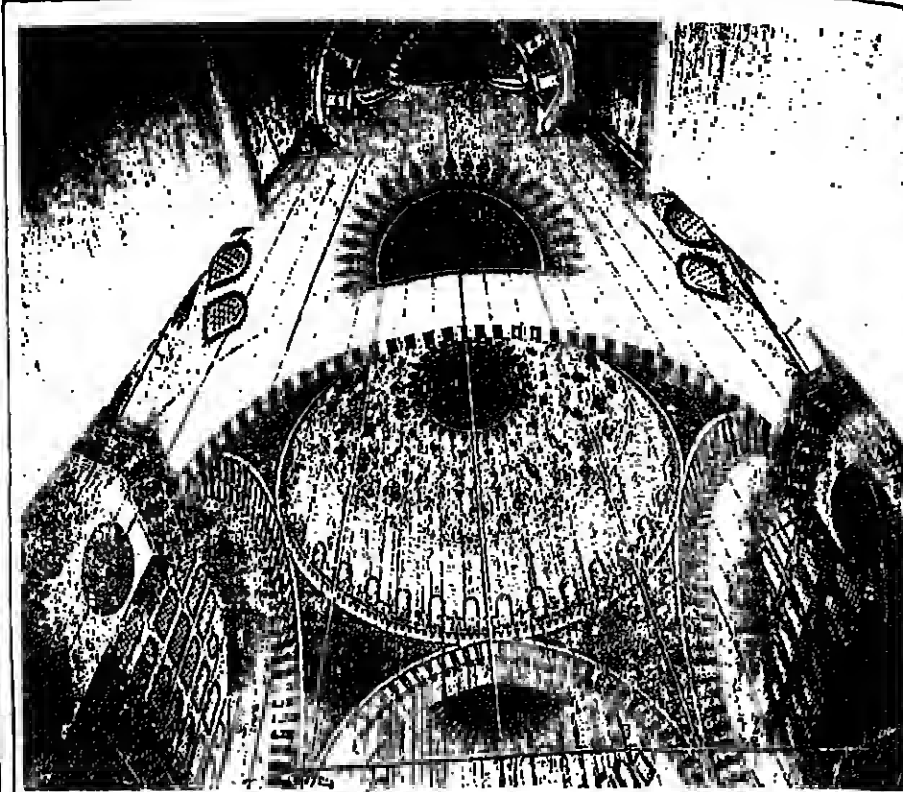
Hudson concluded his talk with The Star by saying that there were two fields which vied for research and development: heart and brain. Heart had had its share, and now it was the turn of the brain. "A country like Jordan should have both," Hudson said.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 5

مركز من الأصل



The Mosque of Shehzade



The Mosque of Süleymaniye

Magnificent Sinan

AMMAN (Star) — This year Turkey commemorates a great architect on the 400th anniversary of his death, and the Jordan National Gallery features a photographic exhibition of his works. He is Sinan ibn Abdülmennan, Chief Court Architect under three sultans from 1538 to 1588. During these fifty years in office, Sinan designed and executed all major public buildings in Istanbul as well as scores of others throughout the vast Ottoman Empire. Of the approximately 450 buildings ascribed to him, 198 still remain, in full or in part, their sixteenth century form and character. More significant than the number of buildings Sinan produced, however, is the impact he has had on his contemporaries and generations of architects since. He was respected in his own time because he could inject into the themes of his domestic structures the aspirations of the Ottoman court and society, identified with the Ottoman classical style in architecture. Sinan has become one of the pillars of Turkish culture. He is revered by architects today because his masterpieces, the Shehzade, Süleymaniye, and Selimiye mosques, represent the peak in Turkish architecture.

Little is known about Sinan's origins and childhood. He came from the province of Kayseri (the ancient Caesarea Cappadocia) and was conscripted, probably in 1512, to serve in the Imperial army. Nine years later he took his place among the ranks of the Janissaries. From 1521 to 1538, he participated in the various military campaigns of Süleyman the Magnificent. These campaigns were of utmost importance to Sinan's development as an architect for not only was he commissioned to build or repair military structures such as bridge fortifications and war-houses, but he was also given the opportunity to visit many cities of historical importance. It would not be unreasonable to contend that an architect of Sinan's calibre would have examined and evaluated any architectural monument he came across on the campaign routes, and stored the information away in his mind for future reference.

Sinan's Janissary education included the learning of a craft; he became a master carpenter.

The experience gained from building with wood stayed with him throughout his career. During his active military service he restored old mosques and shrines when the army wintered in a major city. Through the 1530s, while he was stationed in Istanbul between campaigns, he designed small buildings in and around the capital. His earliest works consisted of three tiny mosques, which have not survived in their original condition. They must have attracted the attention of influential figures at Court, however, for upon the death of the Chief Court Architect in 1538, Sinan was appointed in his place. With the construction of the Haseki Mosque, Istanbul, which he built for Süleyman the Magnificent's wife Hürrem Sultan (Roxelana), there began one of the most remarkable careers in the history of architecture.

Although a great many detailed accounts exist relating to the construction methods of Ottoman architecture, no theoretical treatise dating from the sixteenth century or earlier has come to light. Architecture was considered to be a craft and the secrets of the trade, passed on from master to apprentice, were apparently well guarded. For this reason, Sinan's professional mind is inaccessible to us. However, it is clear from his buildings that he was familiar with Euclidean geometry, that he understood the principles of space organization, and that he had a feeling for the subtle manifestations of centrality and axis in architecture.

Sinan's early building commissions, such as the Haseki Mosque and the Mihriyeh Sultan Mosque, Üsküdar, are not noted for their architectural planning; the arrangement of the buildings lacks geometry and order. But two other great building projects deserve special comment. These are the mosque of Shehzade (Prince) Mehmet (1543-1548) and Süleymaniye (1550-1567), both in Istanbul and both commissioned by Süleyman the Magnificent (See photos above). He had the first built in memory of his favourite son who died of smallpox at the age of twenty two, and ordered the second to provide his capital city with a

splendid higher education centre. With its quadriform superstructure, symmetrical plan, and vast prayer hall of an austere simplicity in contrast to the wealth of external decoration, the Shehzade Mehmet Mosque marks a turning point in classical Ottoman architecture. For it is in this mosque that Sinan reversed the principle of interiority, fundamental to Islamic building, by emphasizing the outer skin of the structure.

The mausoleum of the prince, which stands among other tombs in the traditional cemetery garden behind the mosque, is similarly enriched by an ornamental veneer on the outside as well as being colourfully decorated inside. Its interior walls are tied from the floor to the base of the dome in blue, turquoise, lilac,

Architecture was considered to be a craft and the secrets of the trade, passed on from master to apprentice, were apparently well guarded. For this reason, Sinan's professional mind is inaccessible to us.

green and yellow. On the outside, the faces of the octagonal structure are constructed of polychrome stonework surmounted by a ribbed dome on a fluted circular drum.

Sinan considered the Shehzade a work of his "apprenticeship." But his patron Süleyman the Magnificent must have judged it a masterpiece, since barely two years after its completion ground was broken for the finest of the Sultan's mosques in Istanbul. The Süleymaniye Mosque and its numerous attendant buildings were built on end around a vast rectangular plaza, created by means of an elaborate system of foundations and retaining walls on a hillside overlooking the Golden Horn, on the Bosphorus.

On the west of the mosque compound are madrasahs (theological schools) and the medical

madrasah — all built on a terrace with a row of thirty-five shops tucked under it. To the north are the hospital and the kitchens, with guest rooms for the cerevensers in the basement, facing the street at the back. Overlooking the Golden Horn on the east side of the plaza, behind the shopping street at a lower level, are the second pair of madrasahs — the Third and Fourth — unique formations with stepped arcades and rooms on either side of sloping inner courts. Placed under the twin madrasahs is a string of eighteen more rooms for graduate students. On the south side of the mosque, in the traditional cemetery garden, stand the octagonal tombs of Süleyman the Magnificent and his wife Hürrem Sultan.

The history of Islam does not offer a liturgically definite place of prayer. The form of the place does not change the nature of prayer. Indeed, the dictum "everywhere is a masjid" has been attested by the formidable variety in Islamic mosque architecture. The form of the mosque has been culturally, but not liturgically established. As the outcome of this liberty in design, we witness the rise of many regional mosque styles three of which, the Arab, the Iran-Central Asian and the Ottoman are particularly conspicuous. Although Indian contribution to the Islamic architectural scene, with its exuberant varieties, Mamluk style in Egypt, and a great number of architectural styles from the peripheries of the Classical Islamic lands are no less important from a pure architectural point of view.

The three great culture areas of Islam developed three separate typologies of mosque design. The first and foremost was the so-called Arabic Mosque, the primary source of all ulterior mosque design, and always a reference to the Prophet's house. It has kept its basic characteristics throughout Islamic history. Although universally adopted, especially in the early centuries of the Islamic history, and continuing in provincial religious buildings of lesser dimensions, its real geographical constituency has been the Arabic speaking lands. Its hallmark is

the great multi-support horizontal hall, and the courtyard integrated to it through an arcade system. It is the expression of a concept which is closest to the early egalitarian spirit of Islam, and speltily less pretentious.

In Iran and Central Asia, after the eleventh century, another mosque typology, the so-called Iwan-type was developed. To the old multi-support hall was added a pattern consisting of a large iwan (a rectangular recess covered by a vault; on old Iranian motif) and a domed chamber, serving as a private prayer hall for the Sultan or governor (a meqsurah), located at the centre of the interior, next to the "mihrab."

It was a motif emphasizing a political symbolism, which was alien to the original spirit of equality of the prayers, and disturbing the homogeneity of the corresponding interior spaces. In time, this motif became attached to the image of mosque and its early political symbolism has been partly forgotten. But in Iran and Central Asia, the courtyard with iwans, instead of the prayer hall proper, constituted the core of the mosque design.

The third great style was that of the Ottoman Turks which found its full development at the hand of Sinan. Its conspicuous sign was the domed hall. With it, the Muslim mosque tradition, faithful to its universal principle of variety, absorbed one more, component from the vocabulary of universal architecture: the domed space. Again the Turkish mosque was the great symbol of imperial power. Nevertheless, like in all other cases, religious symbolism eventually prevailed over others. Sinan was the architect-engineer who shaped the final form of this latest style in the Islamic mosque design.

The objective of the exhibition at the Jordan National Gallery was to give the viewer a taste of Sinan's architecture through the eyes of one of Turkey's leading scholars, Sami Güner. To emphasize the subtleties of the details the photographs were displayed in a large format measuring 100 by 75 centimetres.

In Brief

Production of potash during the first five months of 1988, amounted to 138,900 tonnes, compared with 480,900 tonnes in the same period of 1987. The production increased by 118,000 tonnes, which is 13.3 per cent.

Iraq was ranked first among Arab countries in imports of Jordanian products in February 1988. Imports from Jordan amounted to JD 8.03 million compared with JD 1.94 million in February 1987. In other words, the imports increased by JD 8.82 of 350 per cent.

On the other hand, Jordan's imports from Iraq in the same month amounted to JD 8.7 million compared with JD 8.9 million in February 1987.

The above figures show the trade between the two countries is balanced. The difference amounted to JD 863,700.

The Royal Jordanian Airline is moving the free zone at Queen Alia International Airport to its new site which links both the north and the south wings of the airport building.

The new site's area is 100 square metres which will give a chance for more use of goods to be sold at the market.

The Commercial Centres Corporation has announced that the commercial protocol No. 10 for 1988, between Egypt and Jordan has been finalized.

The protocol allows the export of local products to Iraq through the Jordanian Commercial Centre in Amman in a total amount of \$1 million transferable annually.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Jordanian Commercial Centres Corporation is holding its first industrial exhibition in Amman in September.

In the exhibition, which is going to last for 10 days, samples of the local products of 34 companies are shown, while other companies are selling their products to the people.

The assets of the Central Bank of Jordan increased by JD 13.27 million in May 1988 compared with the previous month. The assets amounted to JD 2.89 million of which JD 282.19 million in foreign currency, and JD 616.71 million were local currency.

25 AUGUST 1988

Money exchangers question the grounds of the new regulations

AMMAN (Star) — Money exchangers are given only two weeks to close their bank accounts abroad and replace them with similar accounts in local banks.

Officials at the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) held a meeting, headed by CBJ's Governor Hussein Al-Qasem, on Monday with 20 money exchangers to discuss the dimensions of this decision, which was issued on 22 June 1988 by the Committee of Economic Security.

During the meeting money exchangers explained the difficulties behind the enforcement of the decision which is still going to be executed on the scheduled date.

Earlier in June, the Exchangers' Representative Committee presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai explaining the negative effects of the above-mentioned decision not just on exchangers but also on the Jordanian dinar and the local money market in general.

The decision, they said, will

cause anxiety among people dealing in the foreign currency market. Therefore people are going to look for new markets in Bahrain or Cyprus, for example.

They also said that the decision will affect remittances. Expatriates would prefer to keep their money abroad. As a result the flow of foreign currencies is going to be very weak.

The decision, which prohibits exchangers from dealing with transfers and transactions, is going to limit the exchangers' dealing to money exchange, which now represents 10-15 per cent of their total work.

According to the memorandum exchangers are an important part of the banking system in Jordan, which made the dinar the only powerful and stable currency in the area, with the exception of the oil Gulf currencies.

Moreover there is a sum of JD 250 million in the West Bank, which could be changed into

dollars if the dinar loses its convertibility (which is quite possible); thereby decreasing its value.

Mr Ghezal Saudi, vice-president of the Saudi Exchange Company, said that the stability of the Jordanian money market had played a big role in attracting foreign currencies and investments.

The new measures will shake the market's stability, the convertibility of the dinar, and therefore money would be attracted outwards not inwards, he said.

In dealing with local banks, exchangers will not be able to provide the market with the needed foreign currencies, which would be a strong reason to start a black market in Jordan, he added. Experience from neighbouring countries is a very good example of what might happen, he said.

The new measures were not based on solid foundations, said another money exchanger on

condition of anonymity. "It seems that CBJ's officials are experimenting their theories on the economy", he added.

"If we close our accounts abroad, as the measures say, what are we going to do with cheques already issued?" asked Mr Saudi.

Cheques could be cashed any time for 12 months after being issued, he said. If anybody wants to cash his cheque after those two weeks, he will find no deposit to cover the amount stated, he added. Money exchangers will be sued for two main reasons: non-covered cheques and cases of harm and damage.

He said that the CBJ did not consider how to change the Penal Code otherwise who is going to guarantee the cases of harm and damage?

It is important to discuss the solutions before the implementation of the measures, he emphasized.

Government backs business in Iraq

By Leila Deeb
Special to The Star

JORDAN MUST play a major part in the reconstruction of Iraq, said the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Hamdi Tabba'a.

"We must build on the excellent brotherly and economic relations we have with Iraq, based upon the pillars established by His Majesty King Hussein," he said.

All along the two countries have enjoyed excellent relations, he added, and it is time now for the private sectors of both Iraq and Jordan to set to work together, particularly on joint ventures, whether in Jordan or Iraq.

Mr Tabba'a has met with representatives of the various chambers of commerce, business associations and other organizations, and has told their members that the government would

back their work to its full capability.

"I believe they have to form an economic front, where all private sector forces are put to work for this cause," he said.

For example, he added, the contracting association could form a consortium of first class companies to go into reconstruction in Iraq, while businessmen with import-export experience, which includes banking, should try to give a boost to the two-way business.

He stressed that the infrastructure in Jordan is perfectly ready for a larger portion of business, and could take in local, Arab and foreign investment. The new regulations announced by the government last week, facilitating the licensing of new industrial projects, reducing or abolishing customs duties on

raw and basic industrial materials, and on machinery and tools, would reflect on the price of the finished product, which would be cheaper and more competitive, both locally and internationally.

The new regulations have brought Jordanian economy back to normal. "We are a free enterprise-oriented economy, and new industries could play an important role," he said.

Businessmen should study the Iraqi and Jordanian market requirements and respond to them by establishing the required industrial projects, preferably, as mentioned before, in joint ventures, he said.



Hamdi Tabba'a

"We'll be more than happy to receive Iraqi businessmen who would take part in our economic development plan," Tabba'a said.

Heidelberg purchases Harris press

AMMAN (Star) — On 27 July 1988, Heidelberg's executive management signed a definitive agreement in New York with AM International, Inc., providing for the purchase by Heidelberg of all the capital stock of AM's Harris Graphics subsidiary for the purchase price of US \$300 million. The closing of this acquisition will occur as soon as all legal and regulatory requirements in the United States are completed. It is expected to happen within the next two-three months. The German Cartel Office has already approved the acquisition.

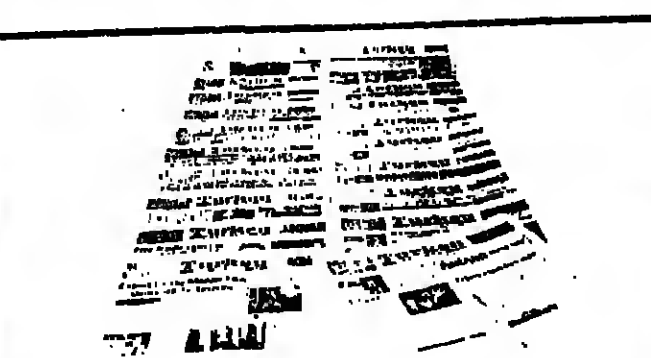
According to the Stock Purchase Agreement, Heidelberg will acquire all Web offset activities of AM International, including production facilities in Dover, New Hampshire, Westbury, Rhode Island, Dallas/Ft. Worth, Texas in the United States, Montataire in France and Saitillo in Mexico, with a total employment of 2,700 people. The Web Press Group of Harris

Graphics Corporation is expected to have total sales of over \$350 million in 1987/88.

The Harris Graphics Bindery and Forms Press Division will remain with AM International and will continue using the trade name "Harris Graphics" in connection with the Bindery and Forms Press Division.

Heidelberg intends to operate the Web Press Group of Harris Graphics as an independent business, with its current product range, personnel, sales and service organizations.

The Heidelberg Web offset presses, WEB 8 and WEB 18, will continue to be manufactured at Wiesloch, West Germany, sold and serviced by Heidelberg's agents and distributor companies, and serviced by Heidelberg's agents and distributor companies worldwide. Distribution channels and service organizations of both Heidelberg and Harris Graphics will remain independent.



Unmatched effectiveness in advertising abroad

Made in Turkey

International Economic Monthly

keeps you informed on Turkey and promotes you internationally

Head Office: Cankaya, Cankaya St., No. 17/2 Istanbul-TURKEY
Telephone: 526 18 00 (10 lines) — 528 11 97
Telex: 22 000 jans tr

THE JERUSALEM STAR 7

• ALGERIA

Steel tube coating. Tender no 188/2000. Supply, in three lots, of steel tube coating to workshops in Ghardaia. Details on payment of AD 500 from Entreprise Nationale des Tubes & Transformation des Produits Plastics. Direction du Développement & de la Planification, Route de la Gare, P.O. Box 131, Zone Industrielle de Reghaia, Wilaya de Boumerdes. CD 6 September.

Transport. Tender no 09/88/IVPE. Supply, installation and start-up of a pneumatic transport network for steel and cast iron samples between the ACO1 and ACO2 laboratories of the El-Hadjar complex. Details on payment of AD 150 from Entreprise Nationale de Siderurgie (Sider), Complexe Siderurgique d'El-Hadjar, Division Approvisionnement, Service CCP, P.O. Box 2055, Annaba CD 6 September.

Motorpump sets. Tender no 9323/AY/DIV. Supply of towable motorpump sets. Details on payment of AD 400 from Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, Antenne d'Alger, Base des Vergers, Birkhadem, Algiers, or from Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, Direction du Service Logistique, Département Achats, P.O. Box 220, Hassi-Messoud, Wilaya de Ourgla. CD not stated.

Tractors. Tender no 002/OCL/88. Supply of five extra-long road tractors. Details on payment of AD 200 from Ministère de l'Hydraulique & des Forêts, Entreprise Nationale Hydro-Technique, Direction Centrale Logistique, 22 Chemin Gaddouché Abdelkader, Ben Aknoun, Algiers, telephone 782361-3, telex 61363 dz. CD 26 August.

Carbon dioxide production unit. Tender no D3/88/DEV. Supply, installation, and start-up of a carbon dioxide production unit, with an hourly capacity of 2.5-3 tonnes and a storage capacity of 400 tonnes. The carbon dioxide will be recovered from the effluent of the Amelid (INH) ammonia complex in Annaba. Details on payment of AD 500 from Entreprise Nationale de Production & de Distribution des Gaz Industriels (ENGI), P.O. Box 247, Route de Bakraki, Gue de Constantine, Kouba, Algiers, CD 13 September.

Dairy. Tender no 12/88. Supply, installation, and start-up of a dairy farm in Souk-Ahras, with a daily production capacity of 90,000 litres of milk, and daily production and packaging of one tonne of butter. Details on payment of AD 300 from Office Régional du Lait & des Produits Laitiers de l'Est, Oran, Direction Générale, Secrétariat des Marchés, Route d'El-Hadjar, Aitellak, Annaba, CD 28 August.

• EGYPT

Reservoir construction and pumping station rehabilitation. Contract no. 17/K/12. Construction of two 2,000-cubic-metre capacity elevated reservoirs, rehabilitation of 18 existing elevated reservoirs with a capacity ranging from 800 to 1,200 cubic metres and rehabilitation of two booster pumping stations, including

supply of new equipment. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of CE 500 from Purchasing & Contracts Department, National Organisation for Potable Water & Sanitary Drainage (NOP WASO), Sixth Floor, Mogamma Building, Tahrir Square, Cairo, telephone 549894, telex 63057 gosad un. CD 28 October.

Water pumping station construction. Construction of the new Kaes-Asani water pumping station in Ismailiya governorate. Details from Mechanical & Electrical Department, Ministry of Public Works & Water Resources, 3 B- Sheikh Street, Cairo, CD 17 October.

Port works. Removal of wrecks and other obstacles, and dredging to improve the access channel to Alexandria harbour. Work includes removal of the existing beacon and construction of a new one. Financed by the World Bank. Details from General Organization for Industrial & Mining Complexes, Thawra Building, 14 El-Ahli Street, Cairo, telephone 523840/923790/923883, telex 92354 orp un. CD 17 October.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Works, Ministry of Public Works & Water Resources, 5A El-Gohary Street, Dokki, Cairo, telephone 3484602/3487375/3487855, telex 93549, speed un, cable DELTATILE.

Pipe installation. Tender no D3/88B. Construction of the drainage project of 11,300 faddens in Mesende zone — Beni Suef governorate, which involves the installation of PVC plastic, corrugated, perforated pipe, with 80-millimetre diameter for telerole, and supply and installation of cement pipes of various diameters for collectors and related structures. Open to African Development Bank member countries only. Bid bond is 1 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of CE 250, CD 1 October.



Pipe installation. Tender no 988. Construction of the drainage project of 8,800 faddens in Mershet el-Qaheh Zone, Minya governorate, which involves the installation of PVC plastic, corrugated, perforated pipe, with 80-millimetre diameter for telerole, and supply and installation of cement pipes of various diameters for collectors and related structures. Bid bond is 1 per cent of tender price. Open to African Development Bank member countries only. Details on payment of CE 250, CD 1 October.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from El-Near Cement & Chemical Industries Company, 28 Sherif Pashe Street, Imbilla Building Cairo:

Hydrazine. Tender no 5. Supply of 2,000 kilos of hydrazine type N2 H4 for boilers. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of CE 25, CD 30 August.

System repair. Tender no 8. Repair of 72 platinum and rodium systems. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of CE 50, CD 5 September.

Admiralty tube. Tender no 7. Supply of 850 seamless admiralty tubes. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of CE 50, CD 8 September.

• IRAQ

Polypropylene. Tender no 39/5/88. Supply of polypropylene. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of IO 5 from Cashier, State Battery, Ministry of Industry & Minerals, P.O. Box 180, Baghdad, telex 212712 batren ik, cable BATREN BAGHDAD, CD 30 August.

Combine harvesters. Tender no EC/1/89. Supply of combine harvesters. Details on payment of IO 5 from Import Department, Machinery Section, State Machinery Trading Company, P.O. Box 2218, Baghdad, telex 213731/212193 ik. CD 20 August.

Railway maintenance equipment. Tender no RP/13/12. Supply of maintenance equipment. Details on payment of IO 25 from Central Stores & Purchasing Department, Iraqi Republic Railway Establishment, Main Station Building, Baghdad. CD not stated.

• KUWAIT

Details of the following 12 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Youssef al-Shamel Building, Near Al-Sharg Police Station, Tareq Bin Ziad Street, Safat, telex 44048 ctc kt:

Paper. Tender no M/P/1-88/89. Supply, to the Information Ministry, of paper. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50, CD 4 October.

Press equipment. Tender no M/P/2-88/89. Supply, installation, testing and operation, for the Information Ministry, of equipment for government press. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30, CD 9 October.

Steel pipes and joints. Tender no N/247/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of steel pipes and joints. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20, CD 4 September.

Drilling equipment. Tender no 2788/C. Supply, to Kuwait Oil Company, of drilling equipment. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KO 30, CD 30 August.

Heat treatment equipment. Tender no N/215/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of heat treatment equipment. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KO 20, CD 4 September.

Galvanised pipe joints. Tender no 3098/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of galvanised pipe-joints. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KO 30, CD 28 August.

Heat exchanger pipes. Tender no 4275/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company — Shuaiba refinery — of heat exchanger pipes. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KO 30, CD 29 August.

Vacuum tower turnplates. Tender no 04DR/9. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company — Mina Abdullah refinery — of vacuum tower turnplates. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KO 2, CD 29 August.

Sewerage inlet maintenance. Tender no MEW/22/17-88/89. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Maintenance, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of sewerage inlets in Doha South stations. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20, CD 21 August.

Building cleaning. Tender no MEW/22/17-88/89. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Cleaning out cleaning, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of the construction of water resources development centre. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20, CD 21 August.

Bedroom and bathroom construction. Tender no 7/1988/34. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Construction, for Kuwait Oil Company, of bedrooms and bathrooms for 23 homes in northern Al-Jah. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30, CD 28 August.

Heat exchangers. Tender no N/212/8. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of heat exchangers, of the bridge type. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KO 50, CD 13 September.

• MAURITANIA

Road maintenance equipment. Tender no 2788. Supply, in three lots, of trucks, tractors, loaders, trailers and shovellers to set up a road maintenance and sand removing unit by the Equipment Ministry. Financed by the European Development Fund. Details from Ministère de l'Équipement, Direction des Travaux Publics, P.O. Box 237, Nouakchott or Service d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 81 Rue des Belles-Fraternités, 75782 Paris Cedex 18, France, telephone 45016885, CD 17 September.

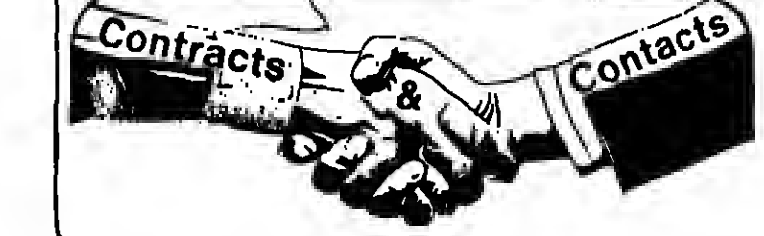
• MOROCCO

Rabies vaccine. Tender no 2788. Supply, in nine lots, of equipment and materials for a laboratory to produce rabies vaccine. Financed by the EEC. Details on payment of MD 500 or ECU 60 from Société de Production Pharmaceutique Route de la nairie, Biopharm, Kilo 2, Casablanca PO Box 4558, Algeria, telephone 21892/2644, telex 32052 m; or from Service d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 81 Rue des Belles-Fraternités, 75782 Paris Cedex 18, France, telephone 45016885, CD 5 September.

Irrigation project. Supply of 120 innovation and development of 120 small and medium scale irrigation schemes, including space irrigation, 2) equipment for space irrigation, 3) vehicles and equipment, and 4) funding for technical assistance and staff training. Details from Director of Directorate for Rural Engineering (DER), Ministry of Agriculture & Agrarian Reform, Rabat, telex 31932/31038. CD not stated.

Locomotive tractors. Supply of 12 locomotive tractors. Details on payment of MD 100 from Office Nationale des Chemins de Fer, Direction du Matériel & de la Traction, Bureau des Marchés, Rue d'Alger, 10000 Algiers, Algeria, telephone 74747, extension 2828, 32713 farmate m. CD 12 September.

Radio network. Tender no 1088. Supply of radio communication network. Financed by MD 100 from Office Nationale des Chemins de Fer, Direction du Matériel & de la Traction, Bureau des Marchés, Rue d'Alger, 10000 Algiers, Algeria, telephone 74747, extension 2828, 32713 farmate m. CD 12 September.



• TENDER FOR the supply of plastic syringes and pasteurised needles for the Royal Health Services Directorate, the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Department for JD 40. Bond: 10 per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 15 September 1988.

• TENDER FOR the supply of a truck (Upwagon) for the Joint Services Council of South Shouba District. Tender documents are available at the South Shouba Municipality for JD 10. Bond: 10 per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 1 September 1988.

• TENDER NO 27/88. Construction work for the University of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 20. Bond: five per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 12 September 1988.

• TENDER FOR the supply of mercury light units for Sama Municipality, Irbid. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 28 August 1988.

• TENDER FOR seaplaning work in Zorge for the Directorate of Public Security. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Department, Jebel Al-Husseini. Closing date: 4 September 1988.

• TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Department, (tenders' numbers, subjects, documents, fees, and closing dates are mentioned respectively):

- (1) 442/88, search-lights, JD 2, 12 September 1988.
- (2) 443/88, washing and drying machines, JD 4, 10 September 1988.
- (3) 444/88, water-pump for fire extinguishing, JD 2, 3 September 1988.
- (4) 434/88, water-pumps, JD 2, 21 September 1988.
- (5) 398/88, communication network, JD 2, 10 September 1988.

• (RE-INVITATION). Tender No. 78/88. Construction work in Belge for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Department for JD 15. Bond: three per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 31 August 1988.

• TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Department, (tenders' numbers, subjects, documents, fees, and closing dates are mentioned respectively):

- (1) 437/88, communication equipment, JD 5, 19 September 1988.
- (2) 435/88, Microfilm machine, Facsimile, Laser typewriter, projector, slides, and compact disk-drive unit, JD 5, 7 September 1988.
- (3) 431/88, cables for the lighting system at the International Airport, JD 5, 31 August 1988.
- (4) 389/88, materials, equipment, and spare parts for the kidney dialysis machine, JD 25, 27 September 1988.
- (5) 348/88, mail envelopes, JD 4, 31 August 1988.
- (6) 440/88, English and Arabic typing-machines, and refrigerators, JD 2, 27 August 1988.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: University of Jordan 879134, Ministry of Public Works 688491, General Supplies Department 641495, Ministry of Education 688181/12 lines, Ministry of Health 661131/10 lines, Royal Scientific Society 844700/701, Arab Potash Co. 686186, Jordan Bank 679263, Jordan Cement Factories 686109, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 660144, Jordan Electricity Authority 815615, Water Authority 686111, Directorate of Buildings 649145/642842.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Active market

By Dina Al-Zorbe
Star Financial Market Analyst

INDUSTRIES AGAIN dominated the market for a second week. The industries' share of the market was 73.4 per cent this week. The shares of the Intermediate Petro-Chemicals Company traded by 15.48 per cent, and the Arab Aluminium Industries traded by 14.54 per cent of the total market.

Divided among 2,129 contracts a total of 1,273,338 shares was handled this week, at a total trading volume of JD 1,415,594. The daily handling average, therefore, amounted to JD 283,118. In the Over-the-Counter market a total of 94,826 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 38,821.

The shares of 81 companies were traded in the market, classified as follows:

Share of Market This Week	Last Week	Prices	0	Total	Weekly Entries
Benke	22.144%	30.048%	7	5	17
Insurance	1.218%	1.350%	3	1	13
Services	3.218%	3.608%	2	4	27
Industries	73.420%	85.083%	11	12	28
Total			23	22	61

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 1,415,594) was as follows:

Tuesday 16.8.88	Wednesday 17.8.88	Thursday 20.8.88	Friday 21.8.88	Saturday 22.8.88
22.289%	23.754%	18.550%	17.400%	20.027%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows:

Intermed. Petro-Chem. 21.095%, 15.488% — Arab Aluminium Ind. 19.802%, 14.539% — Arab Bank, 54.767%, 12.126% — Jo. Cement Fac. 8.720%, 6.402% — Nat. Steel 8.377%, 8.151% — Fin. & Cr. Corp. 6.200%, 1.373% — Darco. 5.884%, 1.299% — Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp. 5.455%, 1.208% — Jo. electricity. 32.198%, 1.038% — Int. Contracting & Inc. 19.428%, .825% — Jo. Press/Al-Rei 15.586%, .501% — Jo. Franch Ins. 36.708%, .445% — Dar Al-Sha'ab 13.259%, .427% — Yarmouk Ins. & Re-ins. 30.498%, .371% — Universal Ins. 12.818%, .153% — United Ins. 10.921%, .133%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

	Bank	Insurance	Services	Industries
18-8	35.893%	1.180%	2.439%	80.707%
17-8	22.848%	1.802%	4.217%	71.533%
20-8	18.181%	.189%	2.583%	81.085%
21-8	21.518%	2.312%	2.732%	73.439%
22-8	11.973%	.714%	3.685%	83.448%
This week	21.598%	1.198%	3.163%	74.042%
Last Week	30.088%	1.200%	3.888%	54.005%

Development Bonds

— Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 400 bonds for JD 4236 (21.8.88)

— Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,050 (21.8.88)

— Maturity 1990, 8 1/2% per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,070 (21.8.88)

— Maturity 1995, 8% per annum, 18 bonds for JD 201 (21.8.88)

— Maturity 1998, 7% per annum, 588 bonds for JD 8,112 (21.8.88)

— Jo. Glass Ind. loan, Maturity 1995, 9% per annum, 4 bonds for JD 4,082 (22.8.88)

World of computers

By Tareq Al-Safadi

AMMAN (Star) — As most computer users know, Ashton-Tate has set the standard in Relational Data Base Management Systems by the release of its dBASE package. It has become the standard that many RDBMS producers try to measure up to. While many of us today are (at least) familiar with the programme others (like Software development Houses, and programmers) have long appreciated its capabilities, and they have recognized it as a reliable software package for developing new applications.

dBASE IV comes with lots of documentation and makes it easy to follow manuals. It comes with easy-to-use installation and configuration programmes. The user can use these programmes to install and configure the programme to fit his/her own computer system.

When the programme is run the user will notice the ever famous dot prompt of dBASE III+. From that dot the user can issue many commands and instructions to tell the programme to perform certain tasks. The improvement done here is that the user can issue commands that are 1024 characters long. This is a new improvement that the programme has over its predecessor, and rivals alike.

Those of us, who got used to using the "ASSIST", take heart, dBASE IV has developed a similar but more advanced system called: Control Centre Co-ordinator. With this system, the user can control all open files, manipulate data, create new files, generate reports, design and print mailing labels and files, and do more.

File structure has been developed so that the user can use up to 255 fields in any record. Many users and developers will find this development. Because the older sister of the programme was limited to only 128 fields per record.

One of the major developments, present in the new release, is the new indexing system. The new index file (.MDX) can control up to 50 different indexes on the same data file (.DBF file). With the new system, when changes are made on any indexed file in the file, these changes will automatically be reflected on by the controlling index file (.MOX).

The number of files, that can be open at any time, has been increased to 99 files certain of all types. This development included an increase in the number of types that dBASE IV can now import from or export to.

With the new release the user can issue special instructions to use pop up windows. This can be used by programmers to give messages to the user during the execution of any application.

Some new facilities were added to the built-in editor; such as: automatic indentation of code lines (while programming). The ability to print the System (programme) flowchart. The ability to create and use MACROS from the keyboard.

The best for last: The most appreciated improvement (actually addition) to dBASE III+ was the introduction of a full-fledged implementation of SQL (Structured Query Language). In the SQL mode the dot prompt becomes an SQL prompt that accepts the same instructions as does the IBM's Mainframe based data base system, DB2.

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO. LTD
INVITATION TO TENDER
NO. 18F/88

JPMC announces the invitation to Tender No. (18F/88) for 500000 MTS (Five Hundred Thousand Meters of Safety fuses and 500 five hundred Tons of special Gelatina).

The Tender Documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman Supply Department until 2,00 pm local time Wednesday 14.9.1988. Application for documents should be accompanied by a Nonrefundable Fee of JD. (35) for each set of Tender Documents.

The closing date for Submission Tender is 12:00 hours local time Wednesday 21.9.1988.

Wasef Azar,
Managing Director.

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO. LTD.
INVITATION TO TENDER
NO. 17F/88

JPMC announces the invitation to Tender No. 17F/88 (two cranes related to fertilizar unit).

The Tender Documents are available at JPMC Offices in Amman, Supply Department until 2:00 PM local time Wednesday 28th Sept. 1988. Application for documents should be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of JD. (25) for each set of Tender Documents.

The Closing Date for Submission tender is 12:00 hours local time 5. Oct. 1988.

Wasef Azar
Managing Director.

مركز الأصل

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	OFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	1 M 7 5/16
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	2 M 7 7/16
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4	3 M 7 11/16
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 3/4
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	5 M 7 15/16
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2						9 M 8 7/16
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 3/4
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	8 3/4	8 3/8 - 5 7/8	8 1/4 - 7 3/4	8 1/8 - 7 3/4
2 MTHS	8 1/16 - 8 13/16	8 3/8 - 5 7/8	8 1/2 - 8	8 1/4 - 7 7/8
3 MTHS	8 1/16 - 8 13/16	8 3/8 - 5 7/8	8 1/2 - 8	8 1/4 - 7 7/8
6 MTHS	8 1/4 - 9	8 1/2 - 8	8 7/8 - 3/8	8 1/2 - 8 1/8
1 Year	9 7/16 - 1/4	8 3/4 - 1/4	9 1/8 - 8 5/8	8 3/4 - 8 3/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 17.8.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday	Friday	Monday
DEM	22.8.88	19.8.88	14.8.88
SFR	1.8190	1.8925	1.8810
FRF	1.8105	1.5915	1.5780
DFL	8.5050	5.4125	8.3780
LIT	2.1805	2.1390	2.1257
CAS	1.417.00	1.405.50	1.388.00
YEN	1.2291	1.2271	1.2198
£	134.05	133.68	132.95
GOLD	1.6880	1.7025	1.7195
SILVER	432.00	432.00	430.40
	6.64	6.66	6.72

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	103.5	108	\$	374
S. Lira	0.111	0.117	£	632.8
L. Lira	10.2	10.5	DEM	638.1
I. Dinar	400	450	SFR	195.7
K. Dinar	1380	1370	FRF	232.9
E. Pound	185	175	Yen(100)	235.2
UAE.Dh	105	106	DFL	57.7
Q. Riyal	105.5	106.5	SKR	58.3
O. Riyal	1010	1020	LIT(100)	279.5
B. Dinar	1020	1030	BFL(10)	282.3
				175.1
				57.4
				58
				26.4
				28.7
				93.7
				94.8

Economic Scene

UJCC studies trading draft

AMMAN (Star) — During a meeting last week, the committee which was formed to study the Jordanian trading draft in the light of the Kuwaiti and Lebanese laws of commerce, agreed that the Amman, Irbid, and Zarqa Chambers of Commerce will each study the law and present their own suggestions to the committee.

The committee, which was formed by the Union of Jordanian Chambers of

Commerce also agreed to meet on 13 September 1988 to discuss each chamber's remarks.

The meeting was attended by Mohammad T. Janti, manager of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Rafiq Omar, director of the Studies and Information Administration at the Chamber, Ali Dajani, manager of the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce, and Hassan Mured, manager of the Irbid Chamber of Commerce.

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a presentation of 61 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market listed in the following order: 1-23 companies whose share prices increased, 24-45 companies whose share prices decreased, and 46-61 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

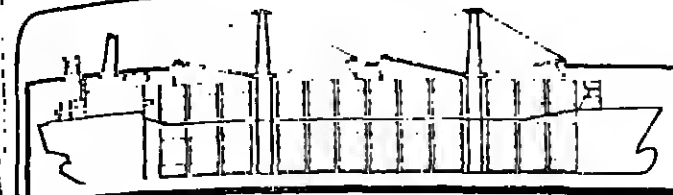
	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Arab Bank	107.000	113.000	+8.000
2. Bank of Jordan	14.800	14.880	+0.080
3. Housing Bank	1.850	1.880	+0.030
4. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1.380	1.390	+0.010
5. Jo. Securities Corp.	0.750	0.780	+0.030
6. Jo. Fin. House	0.900	0.920	+0.020
7. Inma Inv. & Fin. Facilities	0.850	0.870	+0.020
8. Jo. French Ins.	4.350	4.450	+0.100
9. Universal Ins.	0.880	0.880	+0.020
10. Philadelphia Ins.	0.810	0.820	+0.010
11. Jo. Electricity	1.800	1.890	+0.090
12. Dar Al-Sha'ab	0.400	0.410	+0.010
13. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7.400	7.490	+0.090
14. Public Mining Co.	1.330	1.360	+0.030
15. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	1.100	1.200	+0.100
16. Jo. Pipe Mfg.	1.210	1.230	+0.020
17. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	0.730	0.780	+0.050
18. Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick Ind.	0.200	0.220	+0.020
19. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.500	1.580	+0.080
20. Nat. Steel	2.550	2.570	+0.020
21. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1.180	1.240	+0.060
22. Jo. Rock Wool	0.580	0.590	+0.010
23. Jo. Ind. Match	0.580	0.600	+0.020
24. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.520	2.510	-0.010
25. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.880	1.850	-0.030
26. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	2.010	2.000	-0.010
27. R. Eq. Inv. Co.	0.400	0.420	+0.020
28. Darco	0.500	0.490	-0.010
29. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	0.850	0.830	-0.020
30. Jo. Nat. Lines	0.880	0.880	0.000
31. Jo. Leasing Corp.	0.880	0.820	-0.060
32. Livestock & Poultry	0.710	0.850	+0.140
33. Jo. Press/Al-Rei	3.500	3.250	-0.250
34. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.550	2.540	-0.010
35. Jo. Tanning	2.000	0.200	-1.800
36. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.190	1.170	-0.020
37. Arab Pharm. Mfg.	1.920	1.900	-0.020
38. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.240	1.200	-0.040
39. Jo. Dairy	0.980	0.970	-0.010
40. Jo. Glass Ind.	0.940	0.920	-0.020
41. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.450	1.440	-0.010
42. Aladdin	1.150	1.090	-0.060
43. Net. Cable & Wire Mfg.	0.990	0.960	-0.030
44. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.100	1.080	-0.020
45. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.430	2.400	-0.030
46. Jo. Kwi. Bank	1.410	1.410	0.000
47. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.200	1.200	0.000
48. Net. Fin. Inv.	1.800	1.800	0.000
49. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	0.540	0.540	0.000
50. Nat. Portfolio Securities	0.880	0.880	0.000
51. Yermouk Ins. & Re-ins.	1.050	1.050	0.000
52. Ahlia Net. Ins.	1.220	1.220	0.000
53. United Ins.	0.940	0.940	0.000
54. Int. Contracting & Inv.	0.200	0.200	0.000
55. Teliroc, Eq. Hire	0.770	0.770	0.000
56. Jo. Gulf R. Eq. Inv. Corp.	0.280	0.280	0.000
57. Jo. Tobacco & Cigarettes	14.500	14.500	0.000
58. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.210	1.210	0.000
59. Jo. Woreted Mills	4.800	4.800	0.000
60. Der Al-Dawa	1.530	1.530	0.000
61. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.450	1.450	0.000

Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba daily Kuwaiti newspaper on 22 August 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	1.120		+0.010
Gulf Bank	0.455		0
Com. Bank	0.360		+0.010
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.420		+0.005
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.410		0
R. Eq. Bank	0.446		-0.016
Baqan Bank	0.345		+0.005
Kwt. Fin. House	0.560		+0.010
Int. Inv.	0.178		0
L.F.A.	0.102		0
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.114		+0.002
Gulf Ind.	0.370		0
Kwt. R. Eq.	0.250		+0.002
United R. Eq.	0.118		0
Kwt. Projects	0.980		0
Pharm. Ind.	0.220		+0.004
Public Stores	0.180		+0.002
Mobile Tel.	0.410		0
Kwt. Computers	0.184		-0.002
Urovaatock T.T.	0.234		-0.008
Kwt. Foods	0.306		-0.005
Com. Mkt. Cmpx.	0.020		0
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.089		+0.001
C. East Inv.	0.116		+0.002
Arab Inv.	0.038		0

Non-Kuwaiti Companies



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Tanya Karpinskaya	12.8.88
		Katya Zelenko	12.8.88
		P. Anokostsky	6.8.88
B Australia	Baltic	G. Pyas	5/8/88
		SK. Zaik	26.8.88
C Yugoslavia + Med. (Conts.)	Jadrenska	A. Trader	1.8.88
		Pharos	18.8.88
		A. Trader	31.8.88
		Kalros	31.8.88
D Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Berani	1.7.88
		Kota Wrami	5.8.88
		Kota Raja	15.8.88
		Kota Naga	29.8.88
		Kota Timur	18.9.88
		Kota Bakti	29.9.88
		S. Jaehn	8.8.88
		Magdeburg	20.8.88
		Prilzwalk	28.8.88
E GDR + North Continent of Europe (Conts.)	D.S.R.		
F Europe-Far East (Ro-Ro)	Hunt	Huel Tavor	31.7.88
		Huel Favor	10.8.88
		Huel Tracer	31.8.88
G Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	W. Lokietek	4.6.88
		Z. W. Waza	28.8.88
		Z. Slary	15.9.88
H North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Onsus		T.S.
	Liberty		T.S.
	Conito		T.S.
I Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Mansoura	2.7.88
		Jarah	22.7.88
J Romania	Navrom	Fagel	10.7.88
		Filicova	5.8.88
		Tozluu	8.8.88
K India	Jugo	Pazin	18.8.88

Arab Containers Services Co.

- R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 51, departing Venice 1 August, Ravenna, 2 August, arriving Aqaba 12 August 1988.
- C.U.R. Benjamin, Voyage No. 52, departing Venice 16-17 August, Koper 18 August, Ravenna 20 August, arriving Aqaba 28-29 August 1988.
- R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 53, departing Venice 1 September, Ravenna 3 September, arriving Aqaba 13 August 1988.
- C.U.R. Benjamin, Voyage No. 54, departing Venice 21

T. Gargour & Fils Red Sea Area Services

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A- FarEast: (Container + Lines RoRo + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K.	ARC Aeolos	11-08-88
		Marina Aca	25-08-88
		Ghikas	30-08-88
		Shunel Maru	02-09-88
		Alpha Challenge	08-09-88
		Noble Star	02-10-88
		Concord Hayato	03-10-88
B- South Europe: Sudan Shipping (Container + Line Ltd. RoRo + Conv.)		White Nile V. 6/88	19-08-88
		Blue Nile V. 7/88	27-08-88
C- USA + Canada Gearbulk Line (Bulk)		Allegre	17-08-88
		Centax Yuan	22-08-88
		Arrow Pride	07-09-88
		Rizal	12-09-88
		Arkas	18-09-88
		Ersga	22-09-88
		Aello	03-10-88
D- North Cont. Ports: (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Lisa	19-08-88
		Trinta	13-09-88
		Manner	16-10-88
E- Red Sea Ports: Pan Arab Line (Conv.)		Alidrial	30-08-88
	National Maritime Co.	Al Ahram 2	18-08-88

Jordan National Lines

- HITTEEN in Aqaba 26 April, 7 May 1988, Oates R/V 27.02.07.05: Sa 31.03.03.05 Duration R/V 71 days, Sa 38 days.
- EFOIUM JUNIOR III in Aqaba 23 May 1 June, Oates R/V 07.04.01.06 Sa 17.04.01.08, Duration R/V 58 days, Sa 35 days.
- HITTEEN II in Aqaba 13 June 24 June Oates, R/V 07.05 - 24.06. Sa 21.05.24.06, Duration R/V 50 days, Sa 35 days.

The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal, (Al-Karamah) discharging in Aqaba 21.02.88. Hittan discharging in Nordanham 23.03.88, 27.03.88, Efoium Junior III discharging in Taragona 12.04.88, 13.04.88, Anlwarp, Aqaba, Sheamasa, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

Job Market-place

• Riyadh Bank in Saudi Arabia offers an outstanding opportunity to qualified Bankers in the following jobs:

1) Corporate marketing officers.

Potential candidates will work in Assigned Regional Corporate Groups. The officer's responsibility will be to conduct relationships with major corporate and institutional clients; he should have been fully trained in financial and project analysis and participated in the delivery of all traditional wholesale banking products and services.

A good university degree in a relevant academic discipline, with proven career success to date, is a necessary qualification, as is a minimum of five years experience in a major commercial bank, of which at least three years are in an account officer's capacity.

2) Junior account officers.

The officer will be specially responsible for the preparation of credit proposals and the undertaking of other risk evaluations. He should have been fully trained in financial and project analysis and should have a sound knowledge of traditional banking products and services.

A good university degree in a relevant academic discipline, with a career success to date, is a necessary qualification for the position, as is five-seven years spent in a recognized commercial bank, of which three years were spent as an account officer.

All applications should be sent to the Assistant General Manager, Personnel Division, Riyadh Bank, Head Office, P.O. Box 22622, Riyadh 11416, Saudi Arabia.

Agricultural tools

Impex Commodities Agent, 65, Wickham Street, Morningside, Queensland 4170, Australia.

Advanced International Management & Investment Agency, P.O. Box 3169, Ann Arbor MI 48108, USA.

Tunex Corporation, Guy Scurella, President, P.O. Box 773, Arcadia, California 91006, USA.

Clockwork International Inc., Booker T. Jones, President, P.O. Box 91535, Pasadena, California 91103-1535, USA.

Arta Enterprises, K.M. Tajmal, Executive Director, 4, Dikusha Commercial Area, 2nd Floor, Dhaka, P.O. Box 2553, Bangladesh.

Item Agricultural Machines Industry and Commercial Co. Ltd., Akdeniz CD. No. 104, Fatih, Telax: 23688 Sri TR, Istanbul - Turkey.



Your TV guide

Channel
2

Thursday

8:00 Lucky Luke
 8:30 Rue Carnot
 7:00 News In French
 7:15 Un DB de Plus, with guests Florent Pagny and Carlos and Flash
 7:30 News In Hebrew
 8:00 News In Arabic
 8:30 Throb
 9:10 Remington Steele
 10:00 News In English
 10:20 Feature Film "The Woman He Loved" — the most celebrated love story of the century

des Cardellac

7:00 News In French
 7:15 Un DB de Plus with Johnny Hallyday
 7:30 News In Hebrew
 8:00 News In Arabic
 8:30 Mr Belvedere
 9:00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: Proscutor
 10:00 News In English
 10:20 Feature Film "Dangerous Affection" — Cathy Proctor has enough to worry about: she is due to deliver a baby and her husband has decided to ask for a divorce

8:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News In French
 7:15 Weekly Sports Magazine
 7:30 News In Hebrew
 8:00 News In Arabic
 8:30 Perfect Strangers
 9:19 Enemy at the Door
 10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film: "The Glen Miller Story" — Romanticized biography of the famed big band leader, who is portrayed by James Stewart. With plenty of music, this film was highly successful when it was first released in 1954.

Tuesday

5:30 Le Monde est à Vous, with guests Toto Cutugno and Rossie Dubois.

8:00 Rue Carnot
 7:00 News In French

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Salah Madi
 7:30 News In Hebrew

8:00 News In Arabic
 8:30 Clearance: Now that Clarence and Travers have found work will they finally tie the knot?

9:10 Floodtide
 10:00 News In English
 10:20 Hunter: High Moon In L.A.

11:10 Perfect Spy: The British and the Americans try to get rid of Magnus on the Greek tale of corfu.

Wednesday

8:00 La France à la Carte

8:30 Rue Carnot
 7:00 News In French

7:15 Un DB de Plus with Catherine Lars

7:30 News In Hebrew
 8:00 News In Arabic

8:30 Alio...Alio

9:00 Documentary: "Selling the Nuclear Dream" — examines placing the development of nuclear technology in the hands of private industry.

9:30 Twilight Zone: But Can She Type?
 10:00 News In English

10:20 New mini series: Hoover vs. The Kennedys — the untold story of the inside war that threatened to turn into a national scandal.

Sunday

8:00 La Chance aux Chansons with Yves Duteil and C. Jerome

8:30 Rue Carnot
 7:00 News In French

7:15 Un DB de Plus with Gilbert Montagne

7:30 News In Hebrew
 8:00 News In Arabic

8:30 Are You Being Served?

9:10 Kingdom of the Crabs — a visually stunning documentary filmed on Christmas Island, a tiny speck in the Indian Ocean.

10:00 News In English
 10:20 Magnum

11:10 Fawity Towers

Monday

8:00 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres

between American divorcee Wallis Simpson and King Edward VIII who abdicated the British throne for her.

Friday

6:30 French Feature Film "Julien Fontaine / Magistral" — the race is on to find a terrorist group before they explode a bomb.

7:00 News In French
 7:15 Documentary

8:00 News In Arabic
 8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records

9:10 Menace Unseen, Last episode: The beautiful widow of the murdered man comes under suspicion.

10:00 News In English
 10:20 Falcon Crest

11:10 Three's Company

Saturday

8:00 M'sa lu vu? "La Tresor


Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner
Mahmoud Abdel Aziz
as "the perfect spy"

OVER THE past two weeks a vast number of television viewers have been following with great interest, amusement and admiration the escapades of the most loveable rogue, "Refet El Hassan" brilliantly portrayed by Egyptian actor Mahmoud Abdel Aziz in the daily drama series about the spy who was to become a national hero.

This very subtle and demanding role in which the actor really shines brings to mind one of the earliest espionage Arabic films, in which Abdel Aziz also excelled, as he played the other side of the coin in "Execution of a Dead Man."

Set in 1972 (before the 1973 war of liberation of Sinai), the film tells the story of Mansour El Toubi, a native of the peninsula, who works as a spy on his own country for the benefit of the Israeli intelligence. Mansour is eventually caught by Egyptian intelligence who instead of executing his death sentence use him as a decoy to send one of their own officers (who is his spitting image) to work as a double agent. Captain Izz El Din's cover, however, is blown and his true identity found out, bringing about the dramatic climax of the film.

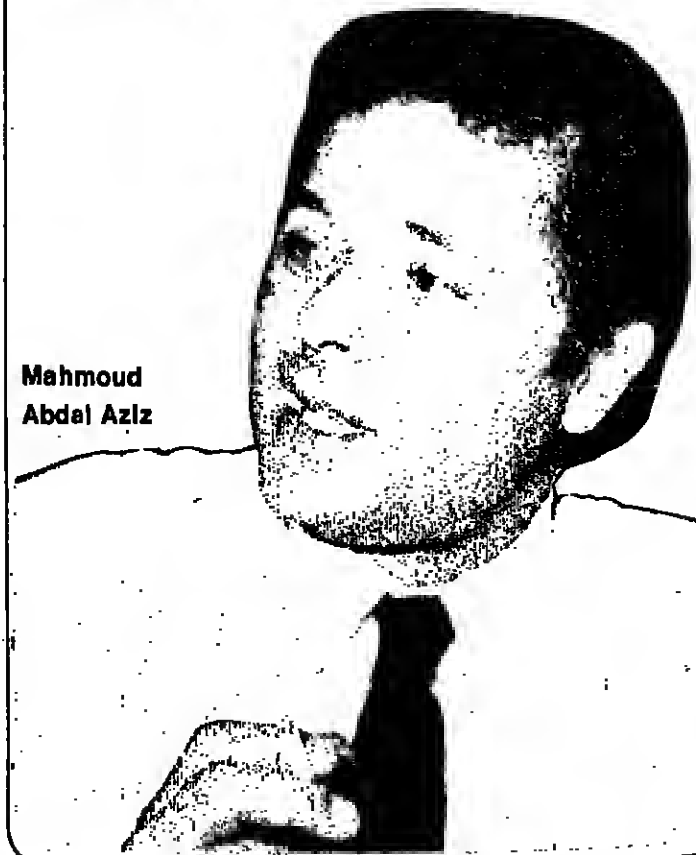
As espionage films go (this being among the first in the genre) the suspense of the film is quite well sustained, with very few lapses in the dramatic work out. The plot gathers momentum gradually and the whole sequence of events works up smoothly in a way that is neither too elaborate nor too crude.

Great care in the film has also been given to detail. A special consultant for plastic surgery observed the steps taken in the film for the transformation of the hero's looks. Also, both photography and music work positively in favour of the film.

But it is the performance of the major characters that is the main strong hold of the film. Mahmoud Abdel Aziz, in both roles (as the spy and as the intelligence officer), gives a very convincing portrayal of two very different characters — a performance that is competent as well as endearing (a line that he brought to perfection in the latest drama series).

Another excellent actor, Yehia El Fakhran, gave another bright performance as the Israeli intelligence officer, a portrayal unlike the usual prototypes one has come to expect.

Unfortunately, though, this does not go for all the other roles. Lella Elwy looks ridiculous as a dolled up bedouin girl and the father's character is another flop with inconsistent actions. That is why the end of the film does not strike the viewer as effectively as it is meant to do. But the message is quite clear all the same... When the father finally slaps his own son in an attempt to cleanse his shame and wipe out his treason, he is already "executing a dead man."


Mahmoud
Abdel Aziz

Traditional Music Festival

By Lee Kyong-hee
 Special to The Star

AFFTY-day programme of exhibitions, stage performances, folk art presentations and special gala events has already begun in Seoul and other locations across Korea, complementing the Games of the 24th Olympics.

Individual artists and performing groups from 80 countries around the world are participating in the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival, representing various trends and styles from the most ancient and classical to the most up-to-date and avant-garde.

"In ancient Greece," says an Organizing Committee spokesman, "the regular gatherings at the Olympic Games were not only the athletic skills of its citizens, but also their intellectual and artistic achievements. When Pierre de Coubertin established the Modern Games, he wished that the Olympics again include not only sports competitions, but also art programmes. We are preparing the festival in this great spirit and Olympic tradition."

For the festival organizers, it also is a rare opportunity to promote a better world understanding and appreciation of Korea's culture and arts, that are as old and versatile and as carefully preserved as those of Greece. The festival includes a number of events highlighting Korea's unique heritage which has enriched the overall East Asian traditions over thousands of years.

The activities are divided largely into 24 exhibitions, five performing arts festivals, and seven gala shows and outdoor folk festivals.

The festival raised its curtain last week in a gala featuring an exciting mixture of modern and traditional Korean performing arts depicting the nation's cultural and historical legacy, at the National Theatre. A large number of individual artists and performing groups appeared in this colourful programme, dubbed


Music Festival

"The Han River: Its Dreams for the Future."

Prior to this opening gala, the World Invitational Open-air Sculpture Exhibition started on 15 August at the Olympic Park, a main venue of the Seoul Games, which is located near the Olympic Main Stadium on the southeastern outskirts of the capital city. The exhibition features 165 works by leading sculptors from 81 member nations of the International Olympic Committee.

The International Contemporary Painting Exhibition, scheduled for 17 August through 6 October at the National Museum of Contemporary Art, is of a similar nature and dimension. More than 100 leading painters from 58 countries will present their works in this exhibition. On 31 August, the International Modern Calligraphy Exhibition featuring some 150 works by noted calligraphers from ten countries will open at the newly erected Calligraphy Hall in the Seoul Art Centre. The East-


Korean Film Festival

tion of Paekche roof tiles at the Kongju National Museum; and a special exhibition of ancient Korean printing at the Chongju National Museum, featuring ancient epitaphs, woodblock prints, wood and metal type, books and documents attesting to the advanced printing skills of ancient Koreans. All of them will run simultaneously through 5 October.

Other exhibitions spotlighting Korean culture and traditions include a Korean costume exhibition at the National Museum of Korea, featuring dresses and ornaments of the Three Kingdoms period (57 B.C.-A.D. 668) to the Chosen period (1392-1910); Tigere in Korean Folk Art at the National Folklore Museum, featuring ancient paintings, ceramics, wood carvings, embroidery and other art objects with tiger design; an exhibition of Korean traditional handicrafts at the Sokcho Hall in Kyongbokkung Palace, an exhibition of traditional Korean musical instruments at the National Classical Music Institute, and an exhibition of cultural properties from private collections of Seoul citizens at the Sejong Cultural Centre Exhibition Hall.

Three exhibitions of special interest are scheduled at the


Drama Festival

Festival within a festival characterizes the performing arts events. Myriad concerts, operas, dramas, musicals, classical ballets, modern creative dance performances, folk arts presentations and movies will take place at major theatres in Seoul and other cities across Korea during the festival period.

An international forum on the role of drama in promoting world peace at Seoul's Mun-ye Theatre, sponsored by the Korean Drama Association, will open a three-month theatre fests featuring outstanding drama companies from various countries including The Comedie Francaise of Paris and a kabuki troupe from Japan. Korean presentations have been selected so as to represent the best achievements in both the traditional and modern styles.

Major Korean productions on the programme include "An Eight-Panel Screen" by the National Drama Company, which combines indigenous elements


Folk Arts Festival

Dance Association. The programme will include "A Portrait in White Robe," a dramatic piece inspired by a sixth-century Buddhist martyr, by the National Dance Company and "Princess of Lolang," based on an ancient tale about love between a Korean prince and a Chinese princess, by the National Ballet Company.

The Seoul City Dance Company, the University Ballet Company, the Lucky Creative Dance Company, and a number of masters of Korean traditional dance, including those designated "living cultural treasures," will also perform.

On 18 September, outstanding folk arts troupes from 12 different countries will participate in the Seoul International Folklore Festival at the National Theatre. They will join Korean artists in staging the festival to greet the torch for the Olympic Flame in various provincial cities across Korea.

Among other events of special note are the Korean Film Festival Week, featuring a selection of outstanding feature and cultural films: the Han River Festival presenting rock concerts, band parades, fashion shows, circuses and folk entertainments of various countries along the banks of the Han-gang and the Street Festival putting on mock royal processions, masked parades, band parades and road games along Chongno and Uchiro streets in downtown Seoul.

In the evening of 18 September, a colourful performing art programme will celebrate the eve of the Games at the Sejon Cultural Center, with the attendance of some 4,000 invited guests. The presentation is intended to be a joyful event for the entire global village. At the same time, it is to convey a vital message from the Land of the Morning Calm to the world; that is, a message of peace, harmony, unity and progress.

Culture and Arts at the Olympics

West Contemporary Ceramic Exhibition, including works by 80 foreign artists and 20 Korean will run from 9 September through 9 October at the gallery of the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation.

The exhibitions introducing Korea's cultural and historical legacy are: a special exhibition of Kaya pottery at the Chongju National Museum, featuring pottery and metalcraft objects dated to the ancient league of kingdoms which ruled part of the present Kyongsang-do provinces from 42 to 582; an exhibition of relics from the site of Hwangnyongsa Temple in Kyongju, the ancient capital of the Silla Kingdom (57 B.C.-A.D. 935), at the Kyongju National Museum, featuring some 350 objects including Buddhist images, metal artifacts and roof tiles; an exhibition of relics from the early Paekche period (18 B.C.-A.D. 660) at the Puyo National Museum, featuring some 1,000 pieces of pottery, roof tiles and other objects; a special exhibi-

tion of ancient Korean myths and legends to form an epic tale of universal appeal; "Ch'unhyang," based on a popular legend of love and suffering, by the National Traditional Opera Company; "A Singing Shilm Ch'ong," adapted from another famous tale about a filial daughter by the Seoul Metropolitan Dance Theatre; and "A Love Song on the Subway," a musical with a modern theme, by a company especially organized for the festival.

The opera "Tursandot," staged by a 300-member company with its own orchestra and chorus from Milan's La Scala opera house at the Sejong Cultural Centre has opened a 52-day international music extravaganza.

Top class dance companies and individual dancers from Korea and abroad are performing at Seoul's National Theatre and Mun-ye Theatre during a 35-day international dance festival sponsored by the Korean

SONY.

Super Betamax

Beta

SONY.

• Spanish Ambassador Romon Armengod and wife Rozlo have welcomed our Second Secretary Borja Montelino with a garden reception. The number of guests indicated the friendship of both Jordanians and others for Spain and its representatives in Amman. From the Foreign Ministry were Mazen and Randa Nashedahbi, Khalil Othman, Hani Qatani and Samah and Demares Faraj. Arab diplomats were represented by Algerian Ambassador Mohammed Berghem and Egyptian Counsellor Wagih Hamdi and wife Tibah. Foreign Ambassadors included Belgium's Guido and Anna Marie Vansina, Italy's Luigi and Giovanna Ameduzzi, Chile's Carlos and Monica Derpach, Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell and Counsellor Michael Chasson and Zella, French Charge d'Affaires Jean-Francois Dobella, Jean-Pierre Filu and Sabine, Italian Military Attache Armando Maasacal and Daughter Lucis, and European Community's Michael Ryan and Inancee Maureen Powell. The press was amply represented by Rabab Mango, Sa'd Hattar, Alistair Lyon, Samah Nifmaat, Laila Deeb, Rana Sabagh and El Pais visiting reporter Angeles Espinoza, Lennie Andoni and Christine and Hind Lara Mango. From the Spanish Embassy, Military Attache Antonio and Josefine Canelejos, Luis and Carl Bordinio, Jose Maria Landa, William and Angela Salamah and son Carlos and Maria Bergeti- no were also there. It looks like new friend Borja gained immediate popularity, especially among the young ladies, and will fit well into the Amman society. Welcome.



Ali Sa'ada
• We're very proud to announce that Ali Sa'ada, Head of the Archives Section for the Jerusalem Star, Ad-Dustour newspaper, has received a diploma in Libraries and Documentation from Al-Quds College.

• Congratulations to Dr. Zaid Kilani and his wife Suhair, on the birth of their baby boy Karim last week. Other children Saud, Sharaf and Farah are ecstatic about the baby.

• After finally settling down properly in Amman, UNICEF's Information boss Said Al-Azm and Carrie Nalla were able to give a dinner party for their friends, among whom were Ad-Dustour's Mahmoud Al-Sharifi, Dr. Abdul-Rahman and Elaa Bushnaq, UNICEF Regional Director Richard Reid and Fatima, visiting from New York, Adnan and Zakia Abdul-Razeq, Kamel and Wadad Kawsr, Laila Deeb, Umayya and Lina Tougan, Rima Husseini, Jim and Judy Smith, Nazek Bitar and other friends.

• Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the National Music Conservatory of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation presents the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in concert at the Seven Hills Restaurant in Amman National Park on Wednesday 31 August at 8.00 pm.

The orchestra features eleven renowned players in a programme of music by such masters as Donizetti, Mozart, Borodin, and Beethoven. They will play the flute, clarinet, trumpet, violin, viola, cello and piano, presenting music lovers as well as amateur and professional musicians with a highly skilful and artistic performance in a milieu similar to that in which these pieces were first performed.

Members of the group comprise Bulgarian born flutist Ginka Gerova-Ortega, principal clarinetist Theodore Olen, principal trumpet Ramon Parcella, pianist Marie Paula Hudon-Parcella, Paul Tardif, pianist, and Hart Hollam on viola, Mildred Dalmalm Tardif, Linda Snadden-Smith, and Bruce Smith, on violin, Darryl Jellera, violin-viola and cellist Marcy Chanteaux.

Instrumental consultants will be available to assist students in deciding which instrument suits them best, on 24, 25 and 30 August, from 4 pm to 7 pm. Three programmes will be offered for children aged 6-18, adults and pre-school children. For children aged 6-18, classes will start 3 September on string instruments: violin, viola, and cello, and wind instruments: flute, oboe, clarinet, alto saxophone, trumpet, French horn, and trombone, and oriental instruments: oud, qanoun, nai, and Oriental percussions.

• The National Music Conservatory of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation has begun registering students for this year's instrumental programme.

People events

Classes comprise private and group lessons, music reading and ear training, as well as music appreciation. For third year students private and group lessons in addition to music reading and ear training and first year students receive a 30 minute private lesson and a 60 minute group lesson. Lessons are once a week.

The adult programme includes lessons on any of the Oriental instruments, piano lab, development of the singing voice, introduction to music theory and its applications, appreciation of Arabic music, appreciation of

Western music, and introduction to orchestra instruments for teaching purposes.

The incentive programme for nursery and kindergarten children up to the age of six includes music activities to introduce music to children through distinguishing noises, listening, singing and movements as well as playing on basic percussive instruments.

For further information contact the National Music Conservatory Tel (887820) Jabal Amman, behind the Kuwaiti Embassy.



Photo by Jack Akkian

Farid (left) and Fadl Mdanat toast each other's bride and groom at the wedding ceremony.

• Many people around the world considered 8 August a lucky day — but for the Mdanat it was 18 August when the stars were right. At a lovely double wedding ceremony Fadl Mdanat and Yuara Bika'in were wed, along with Farid Mdanat and Hala Zreikat. With other brothers Faria and Faysal as best men and sisters Faten and Frida welcoming guests, mother Martha was beaming with pride.

Lots of friends and relatives gathered to toast the joy of the three families and to see Farid and Hala off on their European honeymoon, while Fadl and Yuara headed for the Far East sunshine.

PLAZA

Friday
Sunday & everyday
LUNCH BUFFET
at the
COFFEE SHOP

JD. 5.500pp

Saturday
NIGHT
POOL B.B.Q.
Taste our
delightful seafood,
shawarmah, grills,
curries.

Relax, Dance under
the stars to the
music of our 'Trio'
JD. 6.000pp

Sunday
LOBSTER NIGHT
at the
ANDALUSIA

Seafood Hors D'oeuvres
Lobster Imperiel
Strawberry Pancakes
Coffee & Petit Fours
JD. 8.000pp

Monday
PRIME RIT
at
COFFEE

Prime Rib
Yorking
Baking
Gentle
Frying
Apple
JD. 8.000pp

Tuesday
SHRIMP NIGHT
at the
ANDALUSIA

SEAFOOD Cocktail
Grilled Shrimps
or
Shrimp with
Spinach Souffle
Fresh Summer Fruits
Coffee & Petit Fours
JD. 8.000pp

Wednesday
SWEET 'N' SOUR
NIGHT
at the
COFFEE SHOP

Chicken
Sweetcorn soup
Choice of
Sweet 'n' Sour Shrimps,
Chicken or Pork
with special rice
Sweets from our Buffet
JD. 4.500pp

Thursday
SEAFOOD NIGHT
at the
ANDALUSIA
Set Menu
or
ALA CARTE

Every THURSDAY
JD. 8.000pp

RESERVATIONS Amman Plaza Hotel Telephone No. 674111

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Star Subscriptions Annual rates

Arab countries \$ 60 Europe and Africa \$ 90

US, Japan & others \$180

All rates include First Class Mail Send drafts to The Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman - Jordan

CONTAX YASHICA

Photo Competition

CONTAX 139 Quartz

YASHICA FX-3 SUPER 2000

We offer you:
— After Sales Service through our long experience in Camera & accessories business.
— One Year Warranty.

Contax / Yashica cameras and Carl Zeiss / Yashica lenses are designed, and manufactured in Kyocera Corporation's uniquely advanced research centres, and Hi Tech production facilities. Everything from Materials to Electronic Parts are manufactured through Kyocera's multivariant Technology Systems.

Jordan's only well equipped Camera Repair Service Clinic is available in our company and our Electronic engineer, and technician is a graduate from the U.S.A.

We have the capabilities to offer you the Best service for any Camera or lens, make like Nikon, Canon, Minolta, Olympus, Pentax, & others.

WINNERS PRIZES:

- Contax 139 Quartz with Carl Zeiss 50mm F1.4 Lens.
- Yashica FX-3 Super 2000 Camera with Yashica 50mm F1.4 Lens.
- 15 Premier Motor Drive Disc Cameras.

H. BERBERIAN & SON COMPANY
AGENTS & DISTRIBUTORS
Office: Jabal Amman, Neatby
Simplicity of Greater Amman
Phone: 622130

HAGOP BERBERIAN & SON
CONTAX YASHICA Showroom & Camera Clinic
Downtown Amman, King Faisal Street
Opposite Arab Bank
Phone: 622130

Hagop Berberian and Son Co.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

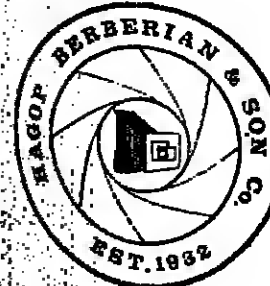
present an

Open Photo Contest

Amateur photographers of all ages are invited to enter our exciting new contest. We're looking for photos that show Jordan and Jordanian life — everything from a football game to a flower, from a silly smile to a sunset. So let your imagination run wild and start snapping.

Hagop Berberian and Son Co. is offering a very valuable Contax camera as a grand prize, and a valuable Yashica camera as a second prize, with 15 more cameras for the runners up. For more details on the prizes see the advertisement on the opposite page.

Each photo entered will be assigned a number, and then presented anonymously to our panel of judges on 20 September. Winners will be announced — and their championship photos printed — in our 29 September issue.



Open Photo Contest

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____

Contest Rules

1. Photos must show something of Jordan or Jordanian life — and can be of people, events, landscapes or cityscapes.
2. No photo submitted may have been previously published or entered in a professional competition.
3. Photos must be colour prints, 13cm x 18 cm.
4. All photos submitted become the property of the Jerusalem Star and cannot be returned after judging.
5. Each photo entered must be accompanied by a coupon (see below). Coupons will be printed in this and every issue until the deadline.

Send your entry to:

Open Photo Contest,
The Jerusalem Star,
P.O. Box 591,
Amman

before the deadline
of 20 September,
1988.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Chairman of the Board
Kamel El-Sherif

Managing Director
Sail El-Sherif

Responsible Editor-in-Chief
Osama El-Sherif

Advertising Director
Yousef Ammar

Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co. Ltd.,
(Ad-Dustour). Telax 21392 Media Jo., FAX. 667170, Tel. 664153,686121.
P.O. Box 591, Amman - Jordan.

The decisive Geneva talks

The UN-sponsored Geneva talks between Iraq and Iran, which follow the implementation of the ceasefire along the two countries' borders, will determine the future relationships not only between Baghdad and Tehran but also between Iran and the Arab world. The Gulf war was not merely a conflict between Iraq and Iran but also an aggression launched by the Iranian Mullahs to control all the Gulf Arab states and extend their influence even beyond that region.

Needless to say, Iraq has emerged victorious from its eight-year old war, and before Iran declared its acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598, it was in a position to dictate its terms. Iraq, however, chose the path of peace and did not opt for inflicting more humiliating defeats on the Iranians, apparently in the hope that such gesture would convince the Ayatollah in Tehran of the need to establish normal post-war relations and remove all causes of hatred and belligerency.

The success of the Geneva talks depends largely on Iran's behaviour, both at the negotiation table and in the battle-field. At the talks Iran needs to be flexible, realistic, and reasonable. It should not try to place any delays before a smooth implementation of Resolution 598 because any delay in putting the provisions of the resolution into effect could re-ignite the dispute and renew hostilities.

In the Gulf Iran needs to respect Iraq's sovereignty over its territorial waters and refrain from trying to intercept Iraqi vessels in the waterway under any pretext. Iraq, after all, has offered numerous sacrifices to protect this sovereignty and cannot be expected in any way to bargain over the right of absolute control of its territorial waters.

Iran is also required to abandon all acts of terrorism against Iraq and other Gulf states. Any Iranian-inspired terrorist attacks can justifiably be viewed as continuing the war in a new form and would show that Iran still harbours aggressive schemes against its neighbours.

Iran is too exhausted to continue its futile war with Iraq. Its frustrated people directly need peace to reconstruct their war-ravaged country and erase the effects of the devastating conflict. Tehran's best interest now lies in reestablishing normal relations with Iraq and the rest of the Arab world, on the basis of mutual respect and fruitful co-operation. The Geneva talks provide Iran with a historical opportunity to recover its position as a respected member of the Muslim world.

Crucial times

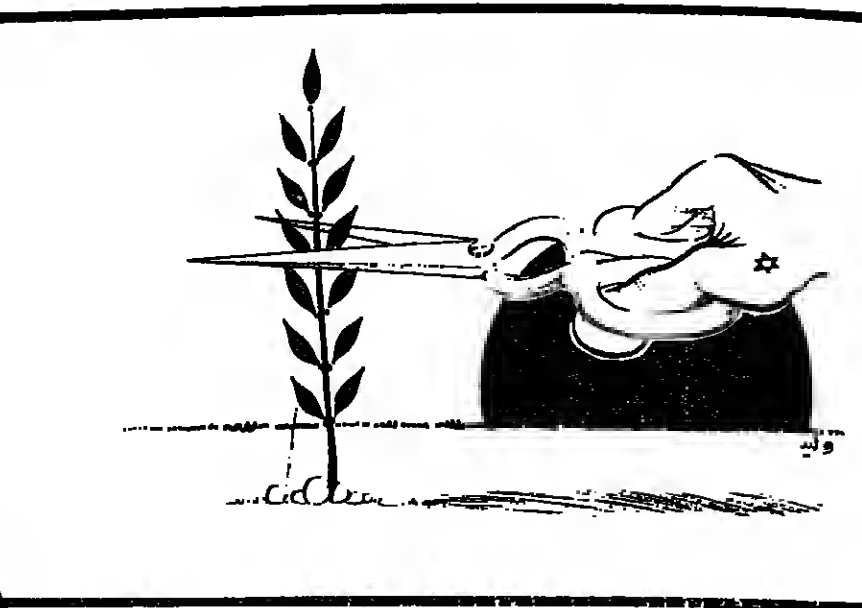
The tragic death of Pakistan's President Gen. Mohammad Zia ul Haq last week in what appears to be a successful assassination plot against his life is indeed a sad but extremely important chapter in the modern history of that West Asian Islamic country.

Ever since the late Gen. Zia took over the reins of power in 1977 in a bloodless coup, his country has been facing a number of challenges both at home and abroad. This led the general to adopt a number of measures which were not received favourably by most political parties inside Pakistan. But the incumbent general rode over most political difficulties and imposed on Pakistan a distinctive style of leadership. While in power, Gen. Zia had to deal with a Soviet invasion of a neighbouring Muslim country, Afghanistan, and with uneasy relations with a traditional enemy, India. In both cases, Gen. Zia again took personal initiative to handle these problems. In Afghanistan, Pakistan was the main supporter of the Afghan Mujahideen resistance (Mujahideen) and offered refuge to hundreds of thousands of fleeing Afghan families.

There is no doubt that the late Gen. Zia exercised a special and unique form of leadership in that troubled part of the world. He had his critics, opponents and enemies, but he also enjoyed respect and the backing of a number of friends, especially the United States.

There is no doubt also that his sudden and tragic death will leave a vacuum in a country which very rarely witnessed moments of stability ever since its independence from India. We hope that the people of Pakistan will rally around their government and preserve national unity. We also look forward to seeing the constitutional process restored in Pakistan and elections held as scheduled.

This is the time for national dialogue, wisdom and rationality. Emotions should not dictate the following steps for political parties and those who opposed the style of Gen. Zia's leadership. At the same time, this is a rare opportunity for all Pakistanis, whatever their political backgrounds are, to work together for a better future. Those who were behind the death of President Zia must not be allowed to gain sympathy or support inside Pakistan. The problems of Pakistan must be solved by its people, and, as Jordanians, we can only wish them the very best.



Pollution assumes tragic proportions

By Dana Adame Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

DID YOU hear about the sea-lion off the coast of California, who playfully poked his nose between the wide meshes of a plastic net and, when he tried to withdraw, found that he was stuck? He couldn't get that plastic web off his nose. The harder he struggled the tighter it drew. He couldn't open his mouth and later starved to death.

This is just a small story to illustrate a horrid aspect of the pollution problem that is upsetting the United States and a good deal of the rest of the world.

To begin with, it has spoiled holidays for hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of Americans because they couldn't go down to the sea again. The beaches, not all of them but a great many, are polluted with an overflow from sewage disposal, maybe globes of fat and grease, fecal matter, and medical waste such as vials of blood, needles for administering shots, old tires, and dead fish.

But that's just the beginning of the story. What is happening at sea — and in the air? Why is it happening at all? And what can be done about it?

Pollution of the beaches means that the seas are polluted. We read about it every day. Here and there, off Japan or in the Gulf of Mexico, around New England, there are huge expanses of algae. Algae are green growths that accumulate on the surface and multiply to the point where they shut off light beneath them and, when the algae die, shut oxygen to the creatures of the sea. Such creatures may die.

Since June 1987 at least 750 dolphins have died on the Atlantic coast. The snouts, flippers and tails were pocked with blisters, or bits of their skin had been sloughed off, probably from contact with some contaminant in the sea.

In Japan a "red tide" killed one million yellowtails. Millions of salmon and sea trout were affected by algae off the coast of Scandinavia. Thousands of harbour seals are being washed up dead on the shores of Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

All this horror, and much more, is occurring especially off the coast of the United States because the USA is an active civilization and certainly one that produces the most of waste. American factories, households, and farms all produce a lot of waste and have traditionally washed it all down the drain, and eventually into the sea. Factories, of course, produce all kinds of chemicals: fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.

Theoretically, most of that should be caught by waste purification plants. But these are by far inadequate. They are quickly overwhelmed by heavy storms. The waste disposal overflows and raw sewage gets washed into the sea. This happened this year.

Another factor is that Americans have been crowding more and more toward the sea-shore. According to the Time Magazine, from 1940 to 1980 the number of Americans, who live within 75 ki-



View from the US

lometree of the sea has expanded from 42 to 89 million. And every household inevitably sets up its own flow of pollution.

Of course the problem has been building for several decades or more. It just happens to have come to a dramatic head this summer. In many cases pollution has imbedded itself in the sediment of bays and the coasts of America and other parts of the world. Scientists say that they can trace the history of the country by drilling down into the sediment. In other cases they find deposits of mercury, lead, copper, and other heavy metals — enough to make a strong argument against dredging a new berth for an American aircraft carrier in the Puget Sound. All that dredging would cause clouds of poisons to billow out into the coastal seas.

The causes of "yellow rain" have not been finally determined, but they are probably connected with the gases spewed into the air by many powerplants and factories. A second cause is of course pollution by automobile exhausts.

The "yellow rain" is related to the peculiar clouds that cover big cities like Washington. The aerial pollutants combine into a shield that makes the air hard to breathe.

More important are the chlorofluorocarbons that rise in the air to stratospheric heights and damage the thin ozone layer that protects us from damaging sun rays. Known as CFC, these chemicals are derived from damaged or unused refrigerating equipment or various kinds of foam materials. The CFCs not only damage the ozone but also form a new layer that prevents heat from escaping from the earth. This is the so-called "greenhouse effect," which will, over a period of a century or so, melt the ice at the poles and raise the sea level all over the world.

Steps are being taken to control the smog and control the CFC. Alternative refrigerants, that do not have CFC characteristics, are being developed. To control the overflow of fertilizers and herbicides Maryland and four other states are promoting damlike shields on every farm.

Opinion is growing that all these problems will be up to Congress and the President, preferably for international action. They are too big for local authorities, even though the latter have, in some instances, good work.

Sneak preview

CHANNEL 4: "Iron Fist", the story of thousands of Jewish immigrants who solve their "homeland" problem by conquering the land of the indigenous owners. Original footage from the "Intifada". Chilling scenes from Israeli-controlled Aser detention camp; an idea inspired by Hitler's concentration camps in World War II. Filmed on location in the occupied territories. The film is full of action, deportations, mass arrests, beatings, torture, house demolitions, and village-razings. (Non-fiction).

Channel 12: "Family Feud", adapted from the Lebanese civil war, which is successfully running into its 13th year. All is fear in love and war. Nothing and no one is spared. Featuring local and imported militias, car-bombs, snipers, street wars, kidnapping and summary trials of the enemy. See how refugee camps turn into rubble with dramatic scenes of massacre and rape. Updated to include rare chapters of the Lebanese presidential elections, which never took place. (Soap-opera).

Channel 8: "Gun Smoke", just released, dealing with one of the world's most bizarre military confrontations. The place is the Gulf battle zone. Time is a few weeks ago, and the mission is to safeguard oil supply to the Western world. Filmed entirely on board an unidentified American naval vessel, the film shows scenes of burning oil-tankers, chemical warfare, medium-range missile attacks on cities and villages, and the erroneous shooting down of a civilian airliner. (Historical).

Channel 8: "Apocalypse Now", fresh from Sudan. A human drama involving millions of people. Featuring locust invasions, droughts, floods, and civil wars.



Memorandum

By
Osama El-Sherif

Full of unanticipated action reminiscent of Biblical epics. Details of how an emergency Arab health ministers' meeting failed to convene because no one showed up. Nominated to be the best human drama of the year. A whole country is washed down the drain — literally. (Suspense).

Channel 14: "Project Unity" part 24, an interesting documentary on how Arab countries attempt to unite against all odds. Plots, seira, coups, and internal conflicts dominate this 90-minute philosophical production. Dubbed the most original film of the year, it is undoubtedly original and honest. Starring an international cast of first-class actors. Filmed on location in exotic countries. (Boring comedy).

Channel 11: "Space Odyssey 2003", a mystery occurs when a multi-million dollar satellite, named "Arabset", disappears in outer space. Nothing is done to recover it as Arab television and communication centre automatically switch to commercial satellites, so that their viewers would not miss the Los Angeles Olympics. Investigations are halted before they are launched. The Arab League drowns in a mountain of paper work, and Arabset is nowhere to be found. (Science mystery).

Channel 3: "Whiteman's Burden", from South Africa. The story of how a dying black civil liberties leader embarks on the most powerful country in Africa. Citizens, droughts, floods, and civil wars.

max is reached when, after 26 years in prison, the dying Mandela refuses to budge. What happens when a confused racist government tries to be nice to him and says "sorry"? Don't forget to tune in to find out for yourselves. (Foreign tragedy-subtitled).

Channel 18: "The Brotherhood". After much hesitation they converge on an Arab capital. They deliberate for days, meet in closed sessions, issue press releases, and finally reach a consensus. Masses are overcome with joy and disbelief. But nothing happens. They take off to their countries, and all is forgotten. In an internationally-acclaimed movie the secret and open contacts continue, while pestilence and other catastrophes knock everything down. (Children's cartoons).

Channel 9: "Take Me Home", a re-run of an old favourite. Forty years ago the Zionists drove away hundreds of thousands of people from their homes in Palestine. As if this tragedy was not enough, more was on its way. Politics, armed struggle, and human madness interweave to create the best film ever shown. Destructive wars, massacre, UN resolutions between wars, and lots of action. Kids will love it. Some scenes will shock you, but will also amuse you, as they did those before you. A classic in its own time. (Historical — black & white).

View point

By: Ya'acoub Ahmed

Exploiting the Palestinian holocaust

THIS IS the age of the Palestinian holocaust. The Jews have had their own holocaust, and they have exploited it to the full in inflicting a new one on an innocent people. It is now the turn of the Palestinians to make maximum use of their holocaust in gaining further world sympathy for their cause and in advancing their struggle towards liberation, freedom and independence.

During the past nine months, the outside world has been able to witness part of the brutalities perpetrated by the Israeli occupation troops against the Palestinian children, women and men of all ages. The use of poisonous gas inside Palestinian homes, indiscriminate shooting, bone-breaking, attempts to bury people alive and the burning to death of Palestinian labourers while being asleep in their cottage near Tel Aviv are perhaps just few of the many brutalities which the Israelis have been practicing on a systematic daily basis against the beleaguered but equally undaunted Palestinians.

The worst of all are the arbitrary mass arrests or the so-called administrative detention without charges or trials. In a hysterical bid to break the will of the Palestinians and end their uprising, the occupation authorities have detained thousands of Palestinians in hastily-set-up camps and under conditions which constitute a striking affront to human values and dignity. These camps are not only reminiscent of Hitler's concentration camps set up in Europe during World War II, but also a reminder to all those who have contributed to the creation of Israel that they made a grave historical mistake and need to stone for their wrong doing by helping the Palestinians realize their legitimate national aspirations.

The most inhuman conditions prevail at the Nagev Camp where over 3,000 Palestinians are detained and being exposed daily to the burning sun of the desert without sufficient water. When the detainees last week protested against the intolerable conditions existing in their camp, they were met with a barrage of bullets, which, according to Israeli military sources, killed two of them and seriously injured another. The casualties could be much more than the officially declared figure as relatives and reporters were denied access to the camp which was immediately declared a closed military zone. Surely the Israelis have something awfully repulsive to hide.

These brutalities should be kept alive in the minds and hearts of people around the world. If the Israelis have set up their own holocaust centre into which they drag every visitor, the Palestinians can do the same and even on a larger scale. Palestinian officials should launch a series of exhibitions in world capitals, especially in the West, where pictures depicting the Israeli atrocities are displayed and films shot by foreign television cameramen before the Israeli ban on them are screened. The world must not be allowed to forget that Nazism is very much alive in the Holy Land.

Continued on page 18

Graham Greene: Hope comes from the East

The following extracts in which Graham Greene expresses his views on world affairs were taken from "Le Monde Diplomatique." They were translated by Pascal Karmy

GRAHAM GREENE is one of the well-known British novelists and writers. He is now 84 years of age and living in the Antibes, south of France. He is best known for his works which he defined as "entertainments" such as "The Third Man" and "Our Man in Havana." His more serious work expressed the need for faith and the possibility of salvation in "Brighton Rock," "The Power and the Glory," "The Heart of the Matter" and "The End of the Affair." Greene has also written short stories, several plays and autobiographical volumes "A Sort of Life" and "Ways of Escape." He is still very active, interested in politics, travels a lot and observes the "hot spots" in the world.

Graham Greene had recently had a long conversation with the correspondent of the French magazine "Le Monde Diplomatique" which was published in July issue of 1988. The conversation was very interesting and frank on some of world affairs. Hereunder are excerpts of the conversation.

On the Soviet Union: Greene says: In the 1950's and up to the beginning of the 1980's, I had the habit of visiting the Soviet Union once a year. I visited in particular Moscow and Leningrad and I had long arguments with the Soviets particularly with regard to the imprisonment of Daniel Sinitsky. I told them that I did not want to have my books translated or published in their country and they have scrupulously respected my wish. For 25 years I did not visit the Soviet Union.

I returned there, however, in 1988 and stayed for a long time. I visited Georgia and the Black Sea, I then returned to Moscow and afterwards Siberia. I felt that a great change has been taking place. In the past, people were discreet and prudent. But now one feels that people speak openly and chatter with full freedom whether in private houses or in hotel apartments. The change has profoundly impressed me when I visited Siberia. I have observed that the mayors and secretaries of towns were young

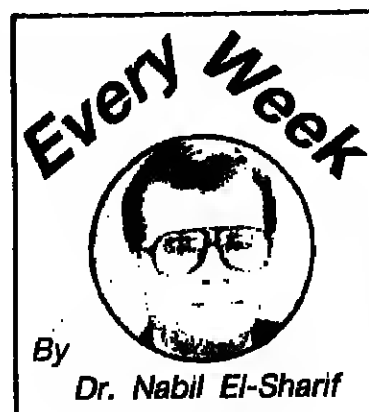
There is a chance that this revolution, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, will prevail and in any case it deserves our support.

However it will be a difficult task to pursue the reforms which Khrushchev had started. I am sure that there exist now among the bureaucrats, and not among the population, many enemies to Gorbachev but I hope with all my heart that he succeeds. We should stop being suspicious as we are in Europe and in America when it is said: "This is camouflage and cosmetics." It is, however, more than that as the changes are more profound. But whether Gorbachev will succeed, is another question.

I met several writers and artists in the Soviet Union. In this field also things have changed. Now Pasternak is freely published; they turned his house into a museum and I had the impression that they were ready to publish everything that he wrote. I did not expect that my ten. However, I did not expect that my book "The Power and the Glory" will be published there. In its first edition, one hundred and fifty thousand copies were sold. I met students and professors of solid. I met students and professors of whom one told me that two million copies of my amusing and entertaining comedy "Our Man in Havana" were sold in the Soviet Union. People there in Moscow never read my driver in his tree time. ceased to read during which show that there are indications which show that the Soviets want to address their history quite frankly. This is a slow but a sure revolution; in my opinion they are on the right track.

On nuclear reactors Greene says: The Reagan-Gorbachev accord is the first step towards disarmament but it will take hundreds of years to achieve. The two superpowers should keep a small quantity of nuclear arms as a deterrent from other states such as Israel or Pakistan or Iran other persons who could push for the use, for example, of the atomic bomb. Conventional arms are less known in Europe in the past. One speaks now of the nuclear war as a disavowed power. But the nuclear reactors are themselves disavowed for

18 THE JERUSALEM STAR



A new era in the Gulf

THE CEASEFIRE which began last Saturday between Iraq and Iran puts an end to eight years of devastation, waste and senseless killing. Arabs and Muslims all over the world would indeed like to believe that 20 August marks a different era in the Gulf region, and ushers in a new page of peaceful co-existence between the two Muslim countries.

This collective Muslim and Arab wish of turning a new page in the Gulf depends on Iran's real intentions. Many analysts could not believe Iran's sudden and abrupt acceptance of the ceasefire, and many interpreted it as being a 'tactical' move. But to those skeptics, one must say that Iran did not necessarily accept putting an end to the Gulf war because it wanted to, or because its leaders turned peace-lovers all of a sudden. Iran had to accept this peace because it had no other alternative.

Diplomats in Tehran have listed many factors which forced Iran to accept the year-old UN Resolution 598 — the ending of the 85-year-old Khomeini military setbacks, a battered economy, and a people demoralized by missile attacks. These reasons combined should help the Iranian leadership tip the balance in their thinking in favour of a just and lasting peace for the interest of their country and the whole Muslim nation. The Geneva peace talks which are scheduled to begin today, Thursday, between the representatives of the two countries should be conducted in a spirit of good-will, and should strive to achieve a lasting peace-treaty between Iraq and Iran.

Nobody expects the peace-talks to be smooth and easy-going. It would be next to impossible to end the hostilities which lasted for eight years in a matter of days. It will take a sustained and committed attitude towards peace on behalf of the two parties.

The two countries, and the whole region, will reap the advantages of the new positive developments in the Gulf. Only Iraq and Muslims of the Arab and Muslim world have benefited in the past eight years of waste and devastation. It is the historic responsibility of all parties concerned to turn the up-coming years into periods of reconstruction and lasting peaceful co-existence.

Following is a reprint of a report released by Amnesty International in which it attacks the Israeli soldiers' use of excessive force and beatings against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories.

Since 9 December 1987, when the Palestinian uprising began, several thousand Palestinians throughout the West Bank and Gaza have been injured, many seriously, after being beaten by Israeli soldiers. Members of the Israeli army and the Border Police have used force to disperse demonstrations and deal with violent demonstrations.

But the use of force against Palestinian demonstrators has in many cases been indiscriminate and excessive, intended to punish and intimidate. Men, women, children and elderly people, some of whom have not been involved in the demonstrations, have been beaten with wooden truncheons and rifle butts, kicked and punched.

However, Amnesty International's (AI) information indicates that the beating of Palestinians in the custody continues on a daily basis, even if not on the previous scale.

AI also said that the past two months had seen the "particularly grave development" of a pattern it had been monitoring throughout 1987. In early December an AI delegate had gone to the country to look into scores of allegations of beatings of Palestinians in 1987 and had received many sworn affidavits.

Use of excessive force

On 19 January Yitzhak Rabin announced that violent demonstrations would be prevented with "force, power and blow". This so-called "beatings" policy had apparently been in force since the previous week at least and was described as an attempt to reduce fatalities in the West Bank and Gaza by encouraging soldiers to use their truncheons rather than their guns. However, the order to beat people rather than open fire was vague, and issued without reference to any guidelines on the use of force. It therefore amounted to licence to beat indiscriminately and inevitably such orders would be subject to individual interpretation.

As a result, from mid-January until at least mid-March the number of Palestinians requiring hospital treatment for beating injuries increased dramatically. Hundreds of Palestinian men, women and children were admitted to hospital in the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem with fractures, extensive bruising, damage to soft tissue and head injuries. On 25 January 200 cases of fractures and other injuries caused by beatings were reported to have been admitted to the government hospital of Al-Shifa in Gaza. On 23 January Ramallah Hospital doctors said they had treated 30 Palestinians whose wrists and arms had been broken in the past week. Between 1 and 10 March Al-Shifa Hospital received 111 Palestinians whose injuries from beatings were sufficiently serious to require hospitalization. This figure does not include those who were treated in hospitals as out-patients.

On 19 February two Danish doctors visiting Al-Shifa Hospital

Israel and the occupied territories

Excessive force, beatings to quell revolt



Israeli soldiers beat a Palestinian in the city of Ramallah

documented the following cases of beating injuries in the hospital on that day: a 40-year-old man with fractured ribs, with perforation of the right lung causing severe internal bleeding, and head lacerations requiring stitches; a 17-year-old with a leg broken in two places; five cases of broken hands or arms (one of them with both hands fractured); one person with a fractured nose; and several cases of patients with various lacerations and contusions.

Medical personnel working on the West Bank and Gaza have said that fewer than half the Palestinians needing hospital treatment were seeking it. Many are afraid to go to hospital for fear of being arrested and so seek treatment at local clinics.

On 24 February the Israeli Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Dan Shomron, sent a letter to all the Israeli army commanders in the West Bank and Gaza containing guidelines on the use of force which he said were not new but had always been in existence, but because there had been "aberrations" by soldiers, it was necessary to emphasize and clarify existing orders. The following is an extract from the letter. The Israeli soldiers must act aggressively and decisively, but with self-restraint and sensitivity in accordance with the high behavioural norms demanded of the soldiers and commanders.

"The use of force is permitted during a violent incident in order to break up a riot, to overcome resistance to legal arrest, and during pursuit after rioters or suspects — all within the confines of the time and place where the incident occurs.

"In every instance, the use of force must be reasonable, and one should refrain as much as possible from hitting anyone on the head or on other sensitive parts of the body.

"No steps should be taken to humiliate or abuse the local po-

lice of investigations.

AI's recommendations

AI is still receiving reports of the Israeli soldiers using excessive force in maintaining law and order.

Such reports continue despite guidelines issued by the military authorities to soldiers on the use of force and assurances that all complaints of excessive use of force by soldiers will be investigated.

The willingness and ability of the Israeli military authorities to enforce such guidelines should be reflected in its willingness and ability to investigate thoroughly all complaints and reports of unreasonable force on the part of soldiers. For this to have a deterrent effect all complaints must be investigated promptly and appropriate firm action should be taken against Israeli soldiers found guilty of having used unreasonable force. Unwillingness to do so in fact encourages and condones the use of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment.

In view of this AI recommends:

1. that the Israeli authorities follow the organization's previous recommendation to hold an independent judicial inquiry into the wide range of human rights violations by the Israeli armed forces since December 1987. The inquiry should look into, among other things, the methods of riot control used by the army, the central government's encouragement of punitive beatings, the legality of orders issued to soldiers and the adequacy of established methods of investigating reports of abuses by the Israeli soldiers.
2. that full details about the investigations which have already been conducted into deaths by beating and complaints of beatings should be made public, as well as full details about all disciplinary measures which have been taken against soldiers.
3. that investigations should be conducted into all cases of unreasonable force which come to the attention of the authorities, not just those that are the subject of formal complaints, that the findings should be made public and that appropriate firm action should be taken against the Israeli soldiers.
4. that steps should be taken to ensure that complaints procedures are more effective by amplifying the procedure for lodging complaints, by promptly acknowledging receipt of complaints and by protecting lawyers and complainants from intimidation.
5. that steps should be taken to ensure that the investigation of complaints be conducted promptly, thoroughly and fairly by providing for independent monitoring of the investigation (perhaps by reconsidering the composition of the investigating team), by informing the lawyer and complainant of the findings of the investigation and what, if any, disciplinary measures have been taken.

The process of investigation

AI has over the past few years been told by lawyers that complaints submitted on behalf of their clients are often ignored and that persistent follow-up on their part is necessary to get any response from the authorities. They say that complaints take an inordinately long time to process, often years; that if an investigation is carried out it is often not carried out thoroughly; that not all relevant information is examined and not all relevant people interviewed; that investigators tend to disbelieve complaints and to give the accused (soldier or police officer) the benefit of the doubt. They maintain that almost invariably investigations find that the allegations are groundless. Lawyers and Palestinian complainants in the West Bank and Gaza claim that their experience in these matters has given them very little confidence in the effectiveness of the complaints procedures or in the thoroughness and fair-

Despite illness, champ retains his wizardry

From New York Times Magazine

THE FISTS of the three-time world heavyweight champion, Muhammad Ali, the Greatest himself, were headed straight at my chin. These were the hands that had disarmed and demoralized Sonny Liston, then dumped him like old laundry, then beat upon Joe Frazier so badly he could not go on another round; that had reduced George Foreman from a Goliath to a beanbag. These were the hands whose unrivaled speed and precision had left an everlasting impression on the face of boxing. In a moment they might do the same to mine.

But I was oddly overjoyed to see this deft combination streaking toward me. I was almost laughing.

So was he, which was, under the circumstances, more reasonable.

I was actually hoping he'd land one — just one, so I could point at the bruise, feel it, however long it took to heal, and tell everyone how I got it. But instead he whistled one by my ear, caught me around the neck and pulled me into a clinch and broke up laughing while I hugged him.

When I visited him on his farm one afternoon early this year, my own worst fears were quickly aroused. I was greeted by the farm's caretaker, Floyd Bass, who, in knit cap and gray beard, looked like George Carlin playing the world's oldest hippie. "Muhammad's asleep in the truck," he said, gesturing at the beige Winnebago he was hosing down in the drive-way. "He gets kind of tired in the afternoons, I guess, with the medicine."

Then Ali lurched out of this mobile home to greet me. He wore seemed indistinct at first, and his face expressionless. As we walked toward the house he seemed uneasy. Then something odd happened. Walking down the driveway he slipped on a patch of ice and almost fell. But he didn't fall. Instead, without taking his hands out of his jacket pockets, he did a kind of modified Ali Shuffle, a quick two-step, and after a small hop, kicked one foot off a flower bed's retaining wall until he was on dry paving. He turned around without breaking stride, to warn me, now more distinctly, "Careful — ice."

Later, I mentioned to his wife, Lonnie, that he seemed in pretty good health, and told her about his sprightly maneuver outside.

"Muhammad," she said, with a look of mock exasperation, "is fine. But people think he's dying."

I told her that everyone I had met who was close to him — advisers and friends — had said that there was "real Ali" almost unknown to the public. One by one, they all told me much the same thing: "If you can show the real Ali, it'll blow people's minds." His manager, Jebb (Herbert) Muhammad, had said it, and so had Don King — and they don't agree about much. So had the late fight historian and manager Jimmy Jacobs.

A curious and delightful paradox is how much he enjoys playing cat-and-mouse and putting people on, yet how disarmingly direct and honest he can be. He tests others' honesty and distrusts their flattery. Having heard it all, he doesn't need to hear it all the time. He tests to see if he is being condescended to. For 30 minutes he will mumble and exaggerate his palsy, then look up and smile, speak more clearly and show almost no tremor, while talking about it.

"I've got Parkinson's syndrome," he tells me. "I'm in no pain. A slight shivering of my speech, a little tremor. Nothing critical. If I was in perfect health — if I had won my last two fights — if I had no problem, people would be afraid of me. Now they feel sorry for me. They thought I was Superman. Now they can go. He's human, like us. He has problems."

I ask him if he can say confidently he didn't get Parkinson's syndrome from boxing. He replies, "Over two million people have it. They weren't all boxers. If you told me I could go back in my life and start over healthy and that with boxing this would happen — stay Caesar Clay and it wouldn't — I'd take this route. It was worth it."

His personal physician, Dr. Dennis Cope, director of the Medical Ambulatory Care Centre at UCLA, describes his condition as "Parkinson syndrome secondary to pugilistic brain syndrome." That is, as a result of boxing injuries. The condition imitates Parkinson's disease, yet does not have its degenerative pattern.

But, Cope adds, "from the tests that we've done we have established that it is not punch-drunk syndrome — there's no evidence of deterioration of his ability to think. He's all there, and there's no reason to expect him to deteriorate."

Despite the reports, he does not seem terribly unhappy in his condition. There are no indications of clinical depression, which often goes along with Parkinson's. "We looked for that," says Cope. "But he doesn't seem to have any real depression."

Umm Uthmanah - Tel 810400 - Umm El Sommaq - Tel 815188

Salam CSS

Cameras, Photo Frames, Photo Albums
Lenses, Filter accessories
Slide developing and reproduction
All kind of Photo processing
One hour color service

25 AUGUST 1988



Muhammad Ali strives to overcome disease

In 1982, Cope made the connection between Ali's increasing motor problems and Parkinson's disease. Further clinical examinations, including CAT, M.R.I. and PET scans — most notably at New York's Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre in 1985 — have confirmed the initial diagnosis.

Ali's overriding interest now is correcting what he feels is the public misperception of Islam. "The average American only knows about Palestinian guerrillas and all the trouble from Khomeini and Qaddafi and hijackers — but that's not what Islam is about. It's about peace and brotherhood."

He distributes a book called "Preyer and Al-Islam," the Am-

erican Muslim Mission's explanation of its dogma. Recently revised, it shuns the racial and nationalist antagonisms that typify many of the sects such as the Rev. Louis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam.

In this book, the spiritual leader Muhammad Ali follows Imam Warithuddin Muhammad (a son of the late Elijah Muhammad), urges his followers to fulfill their obligations as citizens of the United States as a matter of conscience, and to accept the burdens of the nation's dilemma as any other citizen. "He calls for establishing direct and genuine inter-faith dialogue between leaders of Al-Islam, Christianity and Judaism."

We were sitting in Ali's Winnebago in an empty lot on Chicago's South Side, off Waddlawn Avenue, behind the 47th street mosque, which was built largely with money he earned from boxing.

"Ain't this bus comfortable?" he says. "I'm the driver. Last night I went to the west side, parked in a old car lot and pulled the shades down. I watched the people walkin' around. I took about 20 booklets (on Islam) pre-ordered, and got out. Muhammad Ali: 'You lynx! There ha la man! What you doin' here?'"

He says, "I never talk about boxing. It's just something I did. It served its purpose. I was only about 11, 12 years old — I saw Negroes being put out of white restaurants, I saw Negroes be-

ing hung, a boy named Emmett Till castrated and burned up. I said I'm gonna get famous so I can help my people — that was my intention. Then when I was 18 I heard of Malcolm X an Elijah Muhammad. When I was 21 I joined, in Miami — but we kept it quiet because of the little light coming up. My main purpose was to spread this message, but I had to use boxing to get famous."

Two days later, in the bus, he said, "People have offered me \$100,000 a week to shake hands in a casino — I wouldn't take it — \$2 million a year to be on TV stations talking about sports. Now that I'm not fightin' I'm getting bigger. And I'm happy. I wasn't happy beating Frazier — but I had to — I had to get pre-fight."

He goes on: "In California there is a show next month for homelass people. 'Muhammad Ali' is the star — people will come from Hollywood — they use me to get them. That's good. I was a pretty good actor myself... all that I'm the greatest... I'm the prattiest... yeah. I was acting."

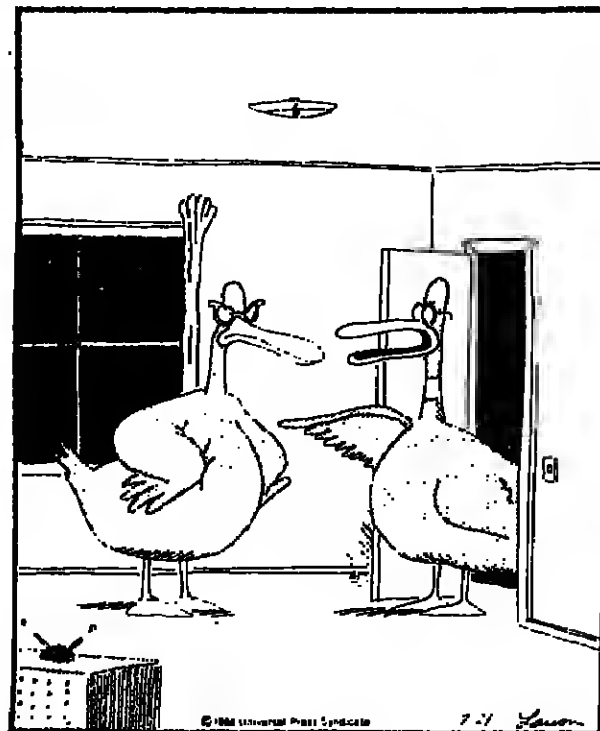
As the time for evening prayers approaches, Ali gives me a leather-bound Qur'an and inscribes it in it with a fine, neat hand. "Love la the net where hearts are caught like fish."

"Who said that?" I asked him. "I did," he replies, and adds "You ara as dumb as you look. As-Salaam-Aleikum."

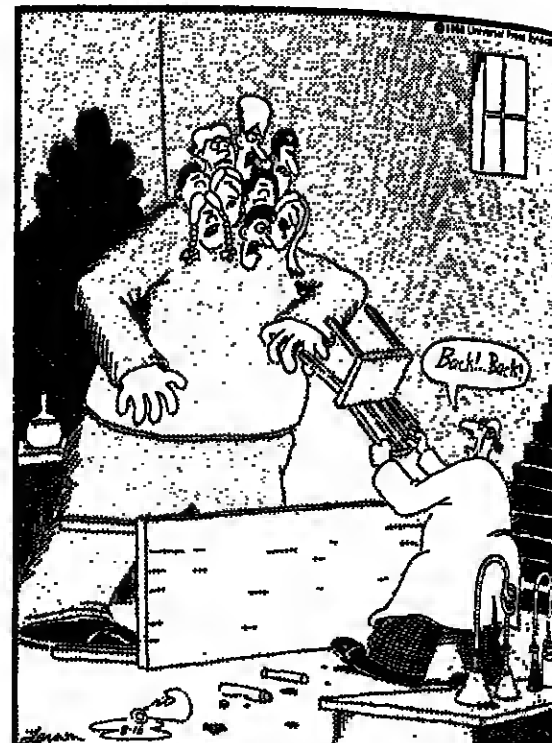
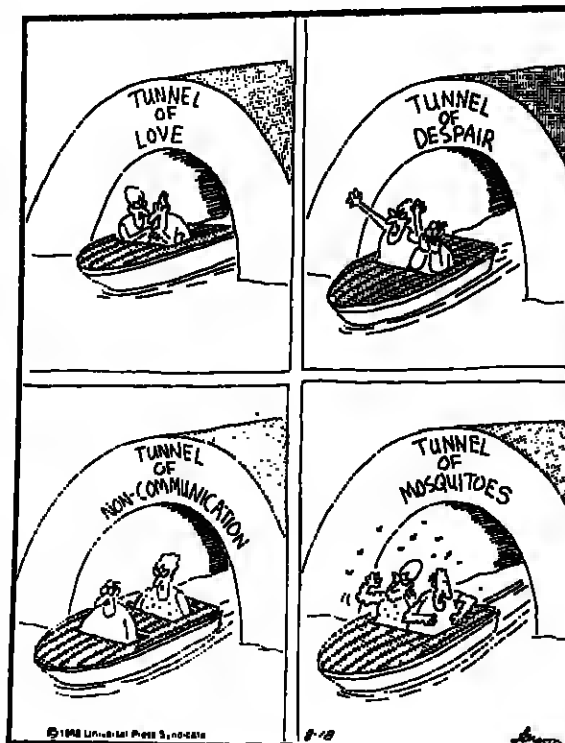
Enjoy the taste of RAWLINGS



London Dry Gin

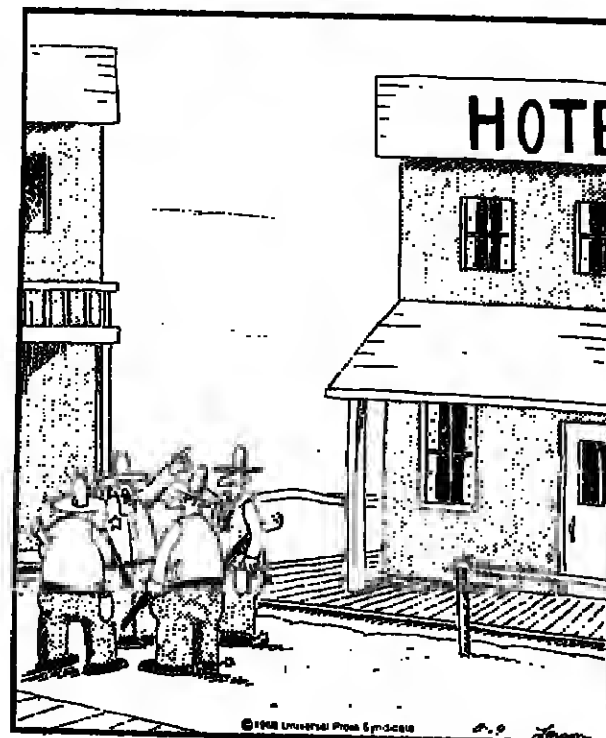


"Yeah? Well, I'll tell you who your friend saw me with - a decoy! That's who!"

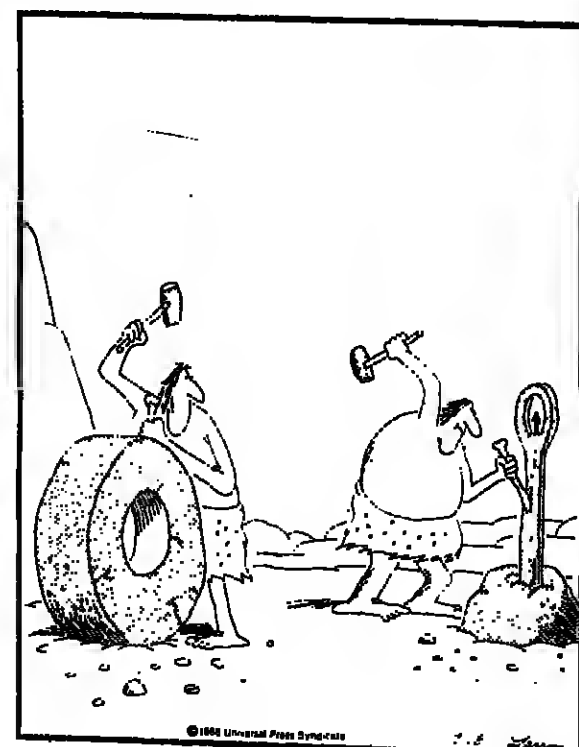


Suddenly, Dr. Morrissey's own crocodile, a hideous creature 9 feet tall and bearing the heads of the Brody Bunch, turns against him.

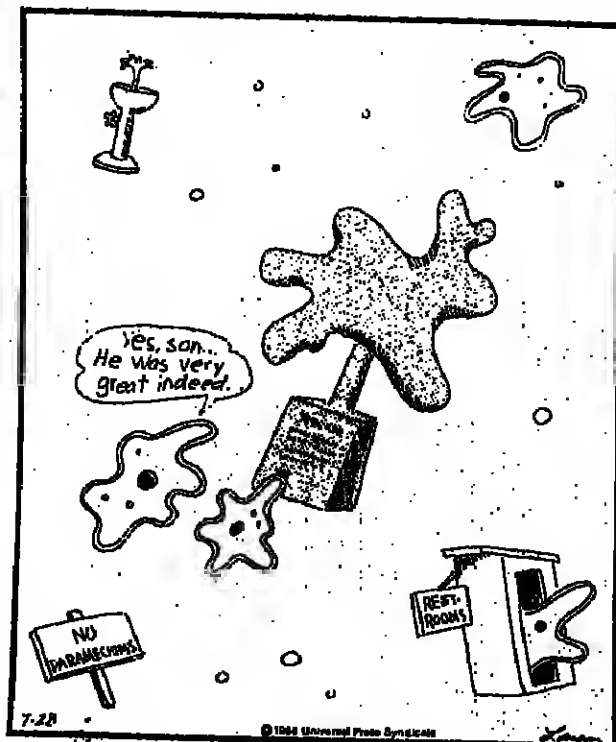
THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"Roy, you get up on the hotel roof there - for godsakes, if you are slugged, don't just slump over and die. Put some drama into it and throw yourself screaming from the edge."

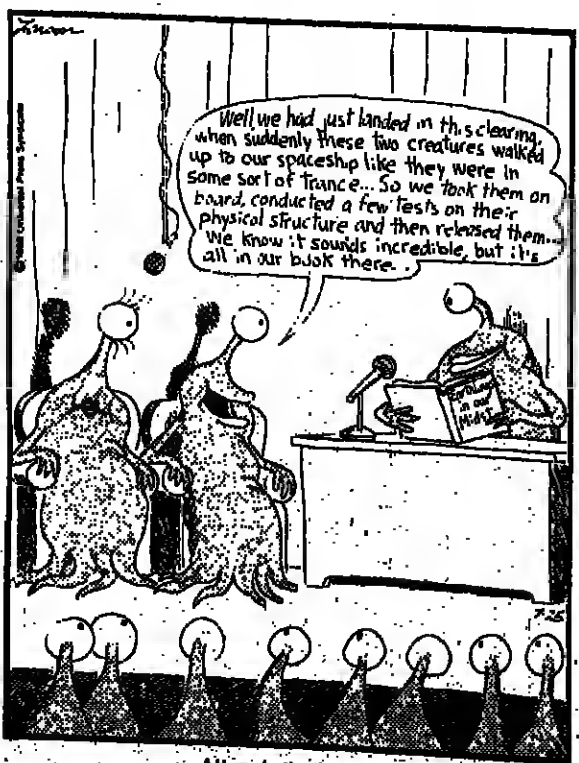


"I can't believe it! This is impossible! Nothing here but - well! Well! I see something! - Yes! There they are - gronolo bars!"



In Amoebae Park

26 THE JERUSALEM STAR

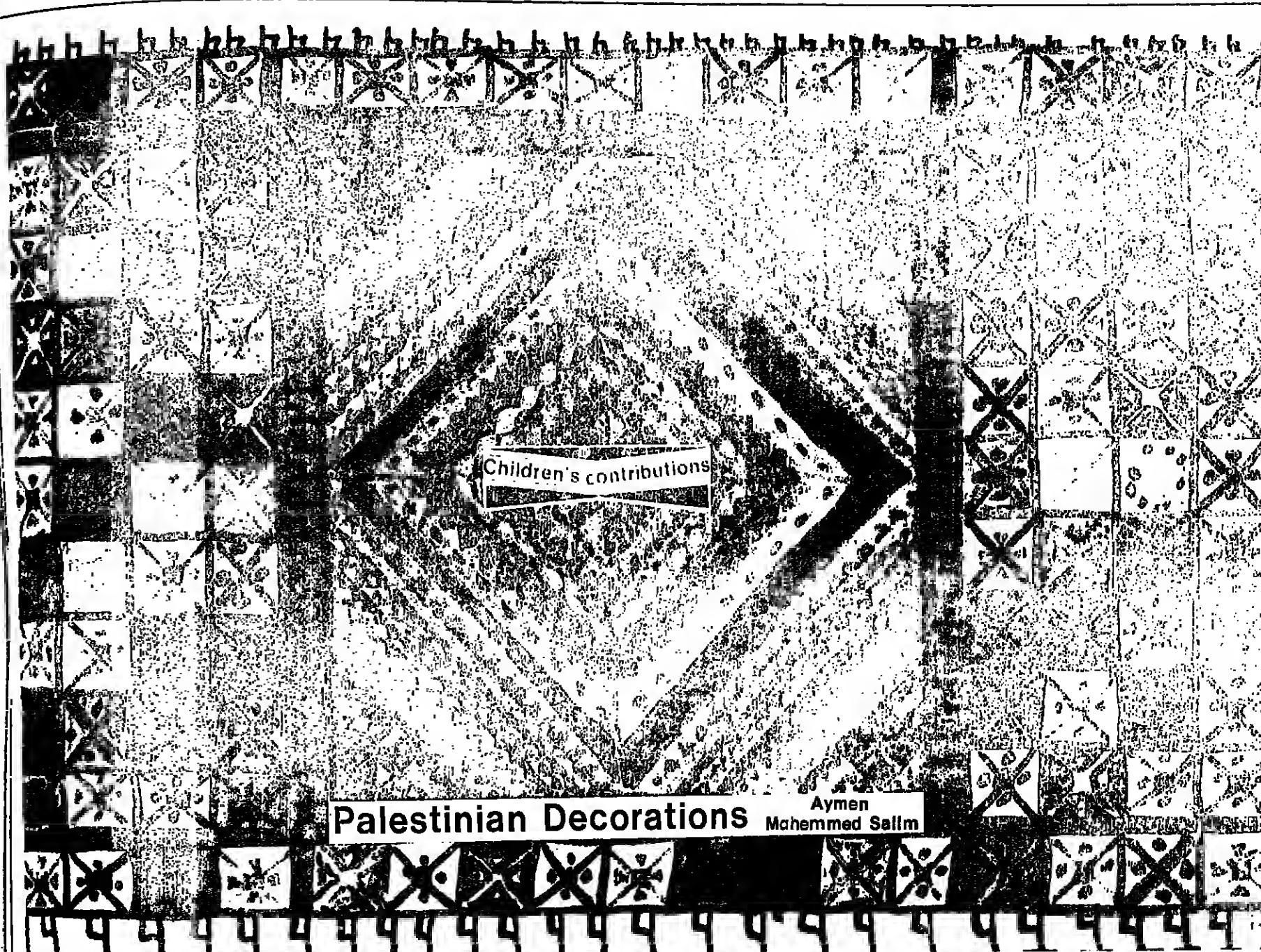


Alien talk shows



What sloths do when no one's around

25 AUGUST 1988



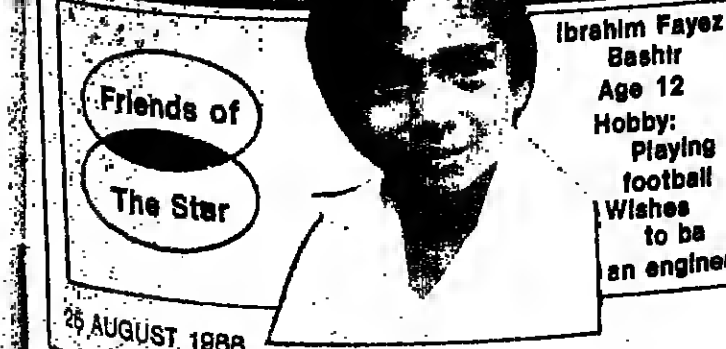
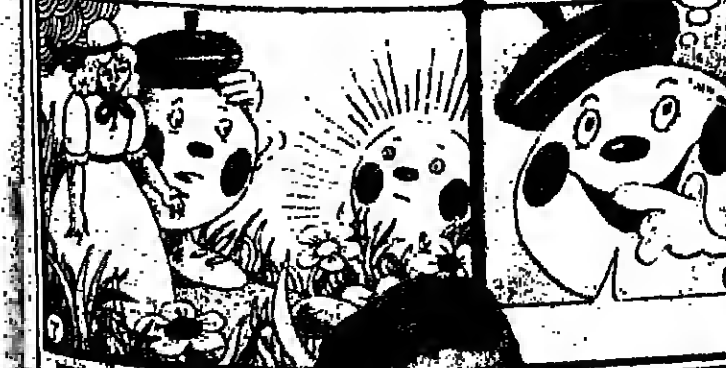
Palestinian Decorations

Ayman
Mohammed Salim

Johnny Cake and Thumberline Part 2



"The Sun is already low, and soon it will be the wedding when I shall have to live deep in the earth."



25 AUGUST 1988

Strange
but
true

Just
for
some

American president Andrew Jackson (1808-1875) granted an amnesty for all southern prisoners of war - except for those whose wealth exceeded \$20,000.

Fish
lovers

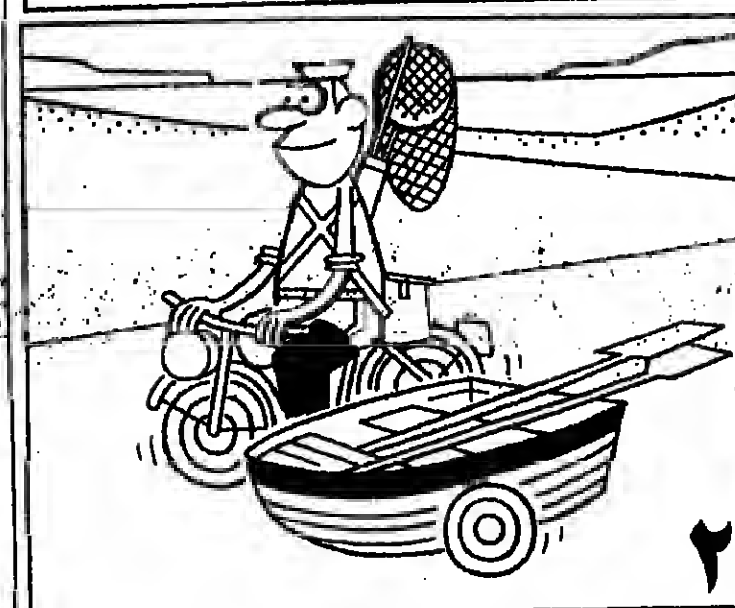
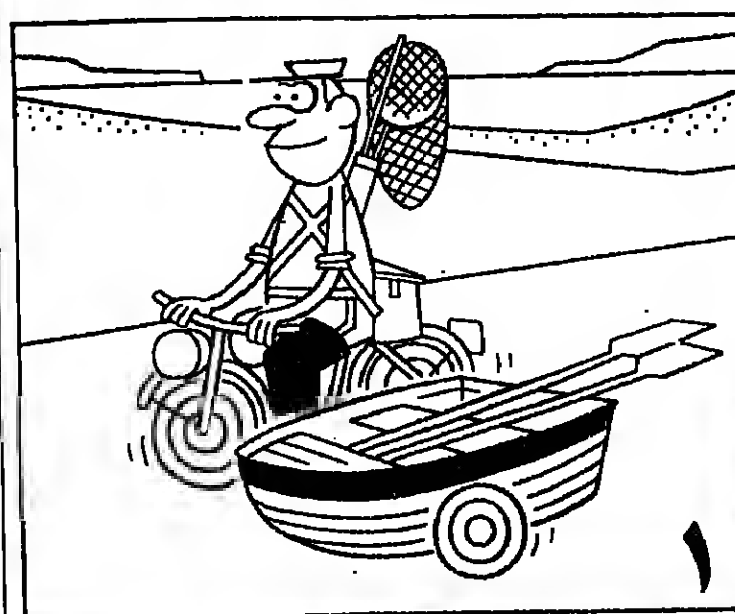
The average Japanese person consumes 55 pounds of sea products every year.

Wax
masks

When a Roman noble died the custom was to fit him with a wax mask so that he would look handsome for the funeral ceremony.

Spot the
differences

There are 8 differences
between these two
pictures. Find them?



THE JERUSALEM STAR 27

مركز الأصل